IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 55,977.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
'BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
14th June	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA. ...	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

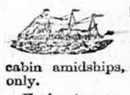
For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.



THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umona.. 5500 17th June, 1913
Fare Rs. 350 to Rs 440.
Umtali.. 3500 10th July, 1913
Fares Rs. 350 to Rs 380.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
			1913.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th June.
*Circassia..	6722	C F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia ..	6368	J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.
			1914
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. .. Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... "	605	957
Bombay to New York .... "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 12th June.	9 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka	1635	Friday 13th June	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 12th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Thursday, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th June, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	24th Sept. 1913
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct, 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	13th June 1913,
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	11th July 1913,

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 21, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Agent

BANKS

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 .. Rs. 8,00,000
30th April, " .... Rs. 24,00,000
31st July " ..... Rs. 52,00,0000
30th December " .... Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London.
Manager

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ..... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawapore Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

BAD GRAMMAR

would be the verdict, in the light of grammatical propriety, on the inconsistency that would be suggested in the statement

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

It may sound incorrect by reason of its unfamiliarity and contrariety to the habit of language, but it is nevertheless a fact for our present purpose, as the expression carries an intense meaning and it emphasizes a particular comparison in the direction we intend its use.

All Typewriters on the market, just now, are "The Best," which quite coincides with the German saying, "The best is what one has in his hand," and that bestness is based on the embodiments of qualities which are possessed by some typewriters and not in others. It is, therefore, here that the

ROYAL STANDARD

excels the present "best."

In the ROYAL STANDARD is produced a machine equal to the best on all points; it does not stop here, it goes a step further, and offers itself at a REASONABLE PRICE.

The public has waited many years for some one to produce a typewriter of the Highest quality at a reasonable price and this has now been accomplished. The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is built upon the most simple and practical principle, eliminating all intricate working parts and, at the same time, giving easy action and great durability. The new models afford every sensible advantage and meet every demand of the public. They possess all the essential features to be found on the Highest Priced machine yet retain the simplicity, strength and convenience of earlier models.

The purchaser of the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical typewriter on the market.

The ROYAL saves money after purchase, because the simplicity of its construction reduces to a minimum the cost for repairs and maintenance.

With all the important additions to the regular equipment, The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER becomes the best furnished and most practical typewriter on the market and it is therefore an easy BETTER THAN THE BEST.

We would draw attention to another fact, namely, that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER has been successful with the BRITISH POST OFFICE and other GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS in England and from which bureaux regular orders are being maintained on the merits of the machine alone.

Send for "ROYAL" Literature, with description of two most popular models to the SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOULLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that the BOOKING of VALUABLE PARCELS on this Railway has now been RESUMED.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th June, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN NOTICE.

THE following TRAINS will RESUME RUNNING on and from the date shown opposite each :—

No.	Train.	Date.	From
31	Manmad Express...	11th June 1913.	...Bombay
32	Do.	..12th June 1913.	...Manmad

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th June, 1913.

TENDERS are invited by 12 O'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1913, for the ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS, in the Staff Quarters of the Commandant and Adjutant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, on Malabar Hill, Bombay

Plans and particulars may be seen in the Office of the Electrical Engineer, P. W. Department, Bombay, and forms of Tender obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 170 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

TENDERS are invited by 12 O'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1913, for the work of providing an ELECTRIC LIFT, in the New Physiological Laboratory, Bombay.

Plans and particulars may be seen in the Office of the Electrical Engineer, P. W. Department, Bombay, and forms of Tender obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 3 0 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Railway Board's advertisement dated 7th April, 1913, calling for Tenders for the construction and supply of wagons for the Indian States Railways, notice is hereby given that the TIME for the submission of Tenders for the construction and supply of 100 metre gauge bogie, I. C. goods wagons, 43 ft. long, Sheffield Twinberrow type, is extended to noon of TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1913.

T. RYAN,
Officiating Secretary,
Railway Board.
Simla, 26th May, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HURKORBAI, widow of LUXMIDAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindoo inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, the only brother-in-law of the deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirteeth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 2nd day of June, 1913.
MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS,
Petitioner in person.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10 P.M.

THE FILM OF THE AGE.

Every body in Bombay is talking about it

QVO VADIS?

A DRAMATISATION
of Sienkiewicz's great novel.
A tale of
Imperial Rome in the days of

NERO

and the early Christians.

The Talk of London.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANKNIGRAH PILLS
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT AND THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.
3,000 FEET—3 PARTS.

THE IRON HAND.

A DUEL OF WITS BETWEEN A CLEVER DETECTIVE AND A CUNNING SPY.

SEE THE DETECTIVE'S RESCUE FROM DEATH!
SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR-BOAT CHASE!
SEE THE CAPTURE OF THE SPIES GANG!

THRILL UPON THRILL!
SENSATION UPON SENSATION!

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
PRIZE SHOW—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures' ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.

1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr Leclerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa.
BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

STUPENDOUS SUCCESS
OF THE FIRST ARRIVALS FOR THE
GRAND "DANCING FESTIVAL"
TO-NIGHT
and every evening during the week. Two performances at 7 p. m. and 10 p.m.
THE WHIRLWIND COSSACK DANCERS.
THE FAMOUS JACKOVLEW TRIO.
A Wonderful Terpsichorean Effort.

4 SISTERS DUBARRY,
Sensational Acrobatic Dancers.
MLLE. LENA FRANCOIS,
French Pot-Pourri Dancer.
FRAULEIN ADELE DIAMOND,
The Jolly Dutch Girl.
MME. JACKOVLEWA,
A superb Singer of Caucasian Folk Songs: from the Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg.
MISS SYBIL GARRARD,
A Wee Bonnie Lassie from Scotland.
MISS ROSIE JOHNSON,
A Dancer from the Emerald Isle.
JESSIE GILLEY,
American Rag-Time Dancer.
ANNIE BLACKBURN,
The Sailors' Idyl. Horn-Pipe Dancer.
Including Several Competitors for the
Rs. 2,000 DANCING COMPETITION.
Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; Gallery, Annas 4.
PLAN AT ROSE'S.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Gem Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co, By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/2 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET.—2nd FLOOR of HOUSE No. 144, Prince's Dock, for Europeans, large, airy and comfortable. Apply sharp on premises.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT. Must be an M. A. and possess experience of teaching. The appointment is pensionable and gazetted and carries a salary of Rs. 100-10-150.

Apply with copies of testimonials upto the 25th June, 1913, to the PRINCIPAL, Government College, Ajmer.

WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—An EDITOR for an English Weekly to be started from Mozafferpur in Behar. Salary Rs. 200 or more according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 60, care of this paper.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of an airy bungalow, Minton tiled, having 3 large bed rooms, one drawing room, 2 bath rooms, Verandahs all round, open on all sides with a large compound and garden situate at 26, Mount Road, Mazagon, only 2 minutes' walk from the Tram Terminus. Rent very moderate.

Apply on the premises or to
B. NAZIR & Co.,
17-19, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with overhead Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort,

---

FOR SALE.

AT PANCHGANI freehold property 5½ acres, stone mortar built furnished house zinc roofed, six rooms, four bathrooms, two godowns, verandah room, outhouses, coach house, stables, garden, tennis court, excellent well, grounds private, magnificent view. Apply Major COOKE, Goona Cantts.

TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, perfect running order. Tyres practically new. Sold as owner is getting a side car combination Rs. 450.

Apply—
J. A. W. COOPER,
Executive Engineer,
Karwar.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT HOOZARIA STREET.
Suit No. 381 of 1912.
Fakirudin Amirudin.
vs.
Shaik Oosman Bin Mohamed Rafi.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, attorneys for the plaintiff, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, This day, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground situate on the East side of Hoozaria Street, in the Registration Sub-district and without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1909 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1261, New No. 8425, Old Survey No. 2422, and New Survey No. 3868, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 212, Street Nos. 161-163 and 160 and bounded on the East by Sweeper's Passage, on the West by Hoozaria Street, on the North by the property now or late of Haji Sulleman bin Niyab Mohamed, on the South by the premises belonging to the Estate of the late Tannizuddin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Solicitors, at Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gool Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite the Museum and next to Waterloo Mansions, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by John Roberts and others, glass and crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side board, dinner wagons, table lamps, rich carpet, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, cabinet ornaments, fancy vases, wall clocks, writing tables, screens, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by "Knake," single, and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, card tables, teapoys, chairs, durrie carpets, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, wall ornaments, pictures, alluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. STANLEY WALKER. Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters.

2 gold gilted picture frames.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey horse quiet in harness.

1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF COCOANUT AND OTHER TREES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY the 16th instant sell by Public Auction, near Matunga Station.

A large number of cocoanuts and other trees standing on the site of Matunga Station to Mahim Bazar Road.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ahmed Currim and Co. 185 cases of Hosiery consisting of coloured chadis, shirts, undershirts, socks, towels, etc., etc. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, Solicitors, at Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Hogg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) and the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assets of the Mill and shall have the benefit of, and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 33,620 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back to the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 4,006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0 the remainder bearing New Survey No. 1—2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 21,500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large non-fireproof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Brooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, and Howard, and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings and Machinery will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers or Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th June, 1913.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 9th June 1913 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Monday, 9th June 1913, should be considered as a "Non-Weather Working Day" in the stream.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Obra, 3521 tons, Captain H. C. Fenwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 26rd May, via Cochin with a cargo of timber and general.

The Steamer Beckbergen, 2447 tons, Captain A. Hond, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Armsterdam with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

The Hansa Line Steamer Warturm, 3127 tons, Captain M. Krull, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Lufferin ..Comdr Henley ... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator....Capt Hickman Survey Str.
R I M S Dalhousie .....Comd Robinson ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JUNE 10.

Bancore	1953	Jones	...
Barala	1899	Milne	M M and Co
Barrae	1052	Jones	T M & Co
C. Radcliffe	3675	Mathews	T M & Co
Cairnross	2516	Hyslop	W & A G & Co
Carthusian	2576	Davies	...
City of Agra	3096	Buck	K Nixon and Co
Delta	4780	Martin	P and O Co
Farsia	717	Feathers	...
Ilwen	2615	Jenkins	J F and Co
Islari	1604	Hughes	T M & Co
Koronna	22 7	Purkis	W and A G and Co
Kt Templar	4602	Kendall	K Nixon and Co
Kanzler	1565	Schopp	A S Co
Marmaris		Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range	2328	Fox Worthy	T M and Co
Nawab	2041	Kass	T M and Co
Ninian	4068	Williams	W & A G & Co
Obra	352	Fenwick	M M & Co
Risaldar	3091	Jones	T M and Co
Romera	3189	Burgs	W and A G and Co
Rysbergen	230	Burger	A Yall & Co
Sahmani	1872	Mc Intyre	Jeddah ...
Sutherland	2274	Longstaff	The Bombay Co
Schwarzenfels	2443	Ketsevich	W & A G & Co
Steph notis	2 84	Goodridge	A Yule and Co
Subadar	3987	Crebbin	T Morrison and Co
Sunadar	3987	Crebbin	T M & Co
Tweearrell	2479	Lower	Ralli Brothers
Umona	2388	Rivers	L'pool ... W & A G Co
Urlana	3383	ratt	M M and Co
Ujina	3426	Hill	M M and Co
Vellore	168	Middleton	W and A G and Co
Yeddo	2958	Gardiner	S N and Co
Nurani	2870	Atkin	T M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia 2639 Kincaid W and A G and Co
3 Sardegna ...3225 Pescetto ...Genoa 12-6 S Line
4 Aristo ... 27 0 Buck ... J Faud Co
5 Westminister ... 2764 Williams ... P M & Co
5 Clautsham...3075 Wedless ... ull...11-6 W & A G and Co
6 Penang Mara ....3145 Nowa Kobe...13-4 N Y Kaisha
7 Wachtfels...3627 Hoipers ...Karachi...22-6 W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince....3515 Coull ....20-6 ... K N & Co
10 & 11 Nordmark ..... 3173 Leining ... W and A G and Co
12&13 Arabia....4038 Palmer ...P and O Co
14 Dwarka ....759 Moxon ....M M and Co
15 Warturm...3127 Krull ...Hamburg 11-6 W & A G & Co
16 Sutton Hall...2870 Jenkins ..Marmogoa... 12-6 ...K N and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JUNE 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata	3467	Smith	Antwerp	18-6	M M and Co
A Hennington Court	3217	Wilson	A'werp	1-6	W and A G and Co
B Clan Macintyre	3052	East	J Finlay & Co
C&R Wardenfels	2792	Spillman	12-6	TM & Co
D&E Havraise	3549	Salido	Dunkirk	...	M Maridmes Co
F Portioe	1959	Roberts	...	G. & A G & Co
F Clan Leslie	2199	Henderson	J F and Co
G Kola	510	Minnett	12-6	M M and Co
H Batala	1899	Milne	...	M M and Co
K Lancefield	3571	Meikle	13-6	J F & Co
M Markomannia	2840	Fapps	Hamburg	13-3	W & A G & Co
N Beckburgen	...	2447	de Hond	10-6	... T M & Co
O Ville-de-Bordeaux	...	3004	Giulloh	J M & Co
P Weissenfels	...	2433	Klaumchaff	...	Karachi 13-6	W & A G & Co
Q Zamoni	...	2472	Driver	15-6	T M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Goolam	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hossein	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Purnea	2447	de Hond	9-5 ... T M & Co
China	4161	Tocque	... P & O Co

OF SIDE D & E.

Uganda	3451	Archdeacon	Calcutta ... M M and Co

OF SIDE K.

Lhasa	959	Penny	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Obra ... L Range ...	Fenwick	R'goon, May 23 Cardiff, May 8

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
10	Trafford Hall.	Main ...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Warturm, Krull for Hamburg.
" Beckbergen, Hond for Antwerp, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ben crae for Kobe.
" Delta for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Berbera" left Marseilles homeward bound in the afternoon of the June 7. The same Co's steamer "Nevasa," left Marseilles homeward bound in the afternoon of the June 8. The same Co's. steamer "Colaba," arrived at Port Said in the evening of the June 8.

The Clan Line's steamer "Clan Sinclair" left Liverpool on the afternoon of the June 8.

The City Line's steamer "Brauks mehall," arrived at Suez from Bombay in the evening of the June 8.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased, with effect from May 23rd, 1913, the resignation by the Hon. Rai Dulal Chandra Deb Bahadur of his office of Member of the Council of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 136 cwts country stones, P A Kulkarni; 12 cases country hats, C Macdonald and Co; 48 cwts kajookernals, R Damji and Co; 30 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 8,240 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—20 cwts kajookernals, R Damji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—20 bales cotton twist, H B Trading Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—28 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—30 cwts buffalo horns, G Suchedina; 50 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 19 bales cow hides, 7 bales sheep skins, R M Kooka; 14 1-2 cwts ivory, H Lalji and Co; 1,000 cwts bristles, J H Begbie and Co; 2 cases brassware, 1 case cotton curtains, L B Bhootwala; 14 cwts ivory pieces, 2 cases metal curios, H Cowasji; 3 bales calf skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 8 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co; 30 bales hemp, S Ramrickdas; 13 barrels, goat skins, 1 case hides, Allen Bros and Co; 83 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham & Co., 4 bales goat skins R M Kooka; 75 cwts nux vomica, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—17 bales cotton carpets, 2 bales woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Arabia s—6 cases metal curious, 1 case condiments, 4 cases ghee, H Cawasjee.

FOR HULL.

Cairuross s—6,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sasoon and Co; 2,000 cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Clarissa Redcliffe s—42,000 cwts castor seed, 28,000 cwts cotton seed, 10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Ariosto s—6001 cwts cottonseed A Khemji

FOR ANTWERP,

Cairuross s—100 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co.

Chakrata s—1,000 tons manganese ore, S Wallace and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 750 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Werdenfels s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Havraises—330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 3,000 cwts wheat K Devchand and Co.

Olympia s—600 bales cotton, 12,660 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK,

Koranna s—2,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.

Ville de Bordeaux s—10,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 12,000 linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Warturm s—114 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Nordmark s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—75 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Nordmark r—2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sasoon and Co.

Markomannia s—290 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 987 cwts groundnut oil cake R Jeibandas and Co.

Weissenfels s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co, 275 bales catton. 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sardegna —100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton S Byramjee.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders.)

Trecarrel s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—400 bales cotton, twist. S J David and Co; 500 bales cotton, twist M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—103 cwts buffalo pickers, L Harjiwan; 75 sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co.

Penang Maru —150 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

Benacre s.—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 700 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton twist S J David and Co; 2000 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru s—50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Benacre s.—100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Zanoffi s,—360 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co.

Benacre s.—250 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Govindji and Co; 1000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 400 bales cotton, H Gaculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 316 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 100 bales cotton, R Behramji and Co: 200 bales cotton; M M Essabhoy; 1000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 206 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Benacre s.—400 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 600 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS JUNE, 10.

Steamer Subadar from Calcutta Agent T. Morrison and Co. 141 coils 3942 bundles coir manufactures 18 casks 1 keg spirits rectified, 235 casks groundnut oil, 2 bags pulse, 38 bales cotton waste, 3472 bales cotton, 119 bales paper, 10 chests tea, 11 bundles waste yarn, 10 casks castor oil 100 bags sugar, 1 bag 23 bundles cardamons, 423 bags 5 boxes 13 casks 3 drums, paints and colours.

Steamer Delta from Shanghai Agent P. and O. S, N. Co., 7 barrels cement, 1001 tons coal, 40 cases camphor 1160 cases cassia 162 cases 81 bundles gum Benjamin, 574 bags sago 171 bags sago flour 47 cases 2 pecks bangles, 276 barrels lubricating oil, 816 bags betelnuts. 70 bags ginger, 14 bags pepper, 22 nutmegs, 26 cases cardamons, 287 bags dammar, 1 case silver rupees, 1 case British dollars, 275 bags sugar candy. 1 case cigars, 35 bundles planks, 1,270 bundles rattans, 278 cases 404 packages 2 boxes tea, 7 cases cotton goods 36 cases cotton and silk, 32 cases cotton yarn, 80 cases silk yarn. 93 cases 383 bales 8 bundles silk, 410 cases 6 boxes silken goods.

Steamer Obra from Rangoon Agents—M M and Co; 541 bags millet, 1480 bags rice, 311 bundles twine, 177 bundles gunines, 38 bags copra, 480 bags turmeric, 49 pieces ivory tusks, 669 casks lubricating oil, 749 bars lead pig, 800 cases wax, 1547, cases jaggery, 448 bales cotton, 9 bundles cotton, 1080 bags cotton seed, 4 cases piece goods, 5 cases cigars, 4 cases chiroots, 196 bags beans, 56311 pieces teak, 9573 bundles scantings, 4309 pieces teak squares, 334 pieces posts, 2057 pieces planks, 1301 pieces sleepers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PANDAY.—Bai Baiai, alias Goolbai Jijibhoy, Dhunjibhoy Bottlewala, wife of Mr. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday, and mother of Messrs. Framji, Merwanji and Curshedji Nusserwanji Panday. Funeral will take place at 8 a.m. to-day, (Wednesday), Panday Sanatarium, Colaba.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NELSON—At Lucknow, on the 2nd June, the wife of J. Stewart Nelson, of a daughter.

GOATER.—At Babugarh, U. P., on the 4th June, the wife of Captain C. Goater, of a daughter (still-born).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, M. Louis Pettion "Motiere alive to-day" 6-30 p. m.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: The softest bed is to him who lies down free from fear.

THE ENGLISH MAIL ARRIVAL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India" with the outward mails of 30th ultimo left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2·30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A magic lantern demonstration was given to the members of the Gujarati ladies' home classes on Saturday, the 7th instant in the Hall of the Morarji Gocouldas Cloth Market at Kalbadevi. Slides on plague, malaria and tuberculosis were shown and there were more than one hundred Gujarati ladies present.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March .....The Children of the Regiment..J. Fucik
Three Dances ..Henry VIII.....E. German
Incid: Music to Monsieur Beaucaire .....F. Rosse
Valse.....Nights of Gladness .....Auolffe
Idyll.....The Land of Dreams .....Driffill
Melodies (from) Cavalleria Rusticana .....Masongni
Serenade .....O Sole Mio .....Capua

AMUSEMENT.

EXCELSIOR.

We understand that the management of the Excelsior Cinematograph have secured the sole rights for India of reproducing a film depicting incidents in the Scott Antarctic Expedition. The film is expected to reach Bombay from London in a few weeks and will be shown at the Excelsior forthwith. The Excelsior will thus provide the first opportunity open to residents in the East to see these most interesting pictures.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 11th June, 1913.

365. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

Dress—Mufti.

366. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.

Subject.—The distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.

All Ranks are invited to attend.

367. Enrolment—The undernamed, having been enrolled, is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 7476 Vol. A. B. Scott.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT., Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 10th June, 1913.

Nil.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A. Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

CRICKET.

The Nets will be available for practice every Tuesday and Thursday evening on the Oval, Plot No. 9.

All members of the Corps wishing to play are requested to turn out.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

LEASING OF THE RACE-COURSE.

Mr. J.P. Orr, I.C.S., the Chairman, presided at a meeting of the Improvement Trust held last evening. Among other matters considered by the Trustees was a letter from the Trustee's solicitors regarding the renewal of the general retainer for the High Court, to the Hon. Mr. Strangman, for a further period of one year. The Trust gave its approval to the extension.

A matter that occupied considerable time in discussion was the question of granting a long lease to the Western India Turf Club of the Bombay Race Course. A letter to the effect had been forwarded to the Board enquiring on what terms the Board were willing to allow the lease. The question was discussed at a previous meeting; and yesterday Mr. Orr brought forward a proposal that the lease might be granted for a period of thirty years without any change in the present rate, on the stipulation that certain definite improvements should be made in the land in the possession of the club the club to be asked to carry on the reclamation of nearly three acres annually, so that at the end of thirty years the whole portion of 85 acres should be reclaimed.

The suggestion of Mr. Caddell, Municipal Commissioner, was that the land should be leased at an increased rent, and that the matter of improvement should be left in the hands of the Trust.

After further discussion, it was resolved that the Chairman of the Trust should negotiate with the Secretary of the club, and communicate to him the proposals suggested at the Trust's meeting, and that his reply should be forwarded to the Land Committee, who would report on the matter to the Board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RECENT ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We notice in column of your issue dated 6th June, that Mr. Spence Henry, of Messrs. Percival and Co. met with a motor accident. Please note that Mr. Spence Henry has no connection with Messrs. Percival and Co. and we shall therefore feel obliged if you will kindly make this correction.—Yours, etc.

Per. Pro. Percival and Co.
LALCHAND J. KOTHARE.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.

A Pathan labourer, Gulakhan Mirakhan (35), was engaged in the Docks unloading some beams from a truck. He was standing on some poles raised up to reach the beams. One of the poles broke and the man fell down sustaining serious internal injuries. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner held an inquest later in the day, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE BY TAKING OPIUM.

David Francis (35), a hamal in the service of Mr. Frost, residing at Wodehouse Road, died at the G. T. Hospital yesterday suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. On the previous evening, he was found in a dangerous condition and he was taken to the Hospital.

At the inquest held yesterday it was ascertained that he had purchased a tola of opium and had eaten it. He was suffering from swollen foot, and had been depressed.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	11	m 4 0	25 4
		4 32 a	27 4
Thurs ...	12	m 5 14	25 3
		5 29 a	26 9
Fri ...	13	m 6 33	25 6
		6 30 a	26 4
Sat	14	m 7 50	26 1
		7 31 a	26 1
Sun	15	m 8 56	26 11
		8 31 a	25 11
Mon	16	m 9 54	27 8
		9 27 a	25 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	11	m 9 41	18 1
		11 13 a	18 5
Thurs ...	12	m 10 53	19 1
Fri ...	13	m 0 16	17 9
		0 17 a	19 11
Sat	14	m 1 12	17 1
		1 35 a	20 3
Sun	15	m 2 2	16 4
		2 45 a	20 4
Mon ...	16	m 2 50	15 9
		3 46 a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11 (Wednes.)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 15m
12 (Thursday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 16m
13 (Friday)	do 6h 1m.	do 7h. 16m
14 (Satur.)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 16m
15 (Sunday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m
16 (Monday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7·3m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 23·7m. p.m. Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10·8m. p.m. New Moon, July 4th 10h. 36·2m. a. m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 9th June to 6 a.m. on the 10th June:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	4	5
Total mortality from all causes		71

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS AND PROPOSALS.

W. I. F. A., COUNCIL MEETING.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India Football Association at Green's Hotel, it was decided that representatives of each club should constitute the, Harwood League Committee, with Col Vincent as Chairman.

The four Vice-Presidents: Col. Marshall, Lt. Col. Vincent, and Messrs P. R. Cadell, and F. Hogan; and representatives of the Sherwood Foresters, the R. G. A., Bombay Gymkhana, the Y. M. C. A., and Bombay Athletic, were, it was agreed, to compose the Rovers' Tournament Committee.

Col. Street was elected Chairman of the Referees' Committee; the members to be representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana, Sherwood Foresters, and the R. G. A.; Messrs Sherbroke, D. Moir, and C. Chapman, were elected as the Rulers Revision Committee.

It was agreed that instead of the programme of the Harwood League being commenced on June 14th, as originally arranged, it should be postponed to June 21st, this being necessary owing partly to the unfit state of the ground, and partly to the proposal to curtail the League's fixture list. This proposal was the subject of a discussion as to whether each team should play each of the others once only instead of twice, as has hitherto been the case. The necessity for a curtailment of the fixtures is due to the increase in the number of teams entered to twelve.

Eventually, it was decided to bring the proposal before a General Meeting.

A suggestion which was also put was that the League in future should be composed of senior and junior divisions, the lowest team in the senior division being relegated to the junior and the head team of the latter being promoted, on the principle of the English League.

Another proposition which was agreed to was that neutral linesmen should be appointed for matches instead of teams bringing their own men to officiate.

The following is the list of fixtures, with revised dates, in the first half of the tournament:—

Sat: 21st June, Sherwood Foresters v. R. G. A.
Mon: 23rd June, Bombay Gymkhana v. Hornets.
Tues: 24th June, G. I. P. Railway v. Commercial Gymkhana.
Wed: 25th June, Sherwood Foresters "A" v. B. A. C.
Thurs: 26th June, All Blacks v. Grant Medicals.
Fri: 27th June, Sherwood Foresters v. Y. M. C. A.
Sat: 28th June, Commercial Gymkhana v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Mon: 30th June, G. I. P. Railway v. Sherwood Foresters "A."
Tues: 1st July, R. G. A. v. Y. M. C. A.
Wed: 2nd July, Hornets v. Sherwood Foresters.
Thurs: 3rd July, B. A. C. v. All Blacks.
Fri: 4th July G. I. P. Railway v. Grant Medicals.
Sat: 5th July, Sherwood Foresters "A" v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Mon: 7th July, R. G. A. v. Hornets.
Tues: 8th July, Y. M. C. A. v. G. I. P. Railway.
Wed: 9th July, Commercial Gymkhana v. All Blacks.
Thurs: 10th July, Grant Medicals v. Sherwood Foresters.
Fri: 11th July, Bombay Gymkhana v. Y. M. C. A.
Sat: 12th July, R. G. A. v. B. A. C.
Mon: 14th July, Sherwood Foresters "A" v. Hornets.
Tues: 15th July, Commercial Gymkhana v. Grant Medicals.
Wed: 16th July, B. A. C. v. Y. M. C. A.
Thurs: 17th July, G. I. P. v. All Blacks.
Fri: 18th July, Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A.
Sat: 19th July, Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters "A."
Mon: 21st July, Y. M. C. A. v. Commercial Gymkhana.
Tues: 22nd July, G. I. P, Railway v. Sherwood Foresters.
Wed: 23rd July, All Blacks v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Thurs: 24th July. Grant Medicals v. R. G. A.
Fri: 25th July. Commercial Gymkhana v. Sherwood Foresters "A."
Sat: 26th July, B. A. C. v. Hornets,
Mon: 28th July, All Blacks v. Sherwood Foresters.
Tues: 29th July, Grant Medicals v. B. A. C.
Wed: 30th July, Sherwood Foresters "A" v. Y. M. C. A.
Thurs: 31st July, Hornets v. G. I. P. Railway.
Fri: 1st Aug., All Blacks v. R. G. A.
Sat: 2nd Aug., Sherwood Foresters v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Mon: 4th Aug., Y. M. C. A. v. Grant Medicals.
Tues: 5th Aug., Hornets v. Commercial Gymkhana.
Wed: 6th Aug., B. A. C. v. G. I. P. Railway.

Commencing a week later, the League will continue until August 6th, when the Rovers Tournament will be played, commencing on August 9th. On the completion of the Tournament, the return fixtures of the League will be played.

Recruiting for the Royal Highlanders is being pushed strongly in their own regimental district at Perth. The battalion at Fort William will absorb about 150 men of the 1st Battalion next relief season. The gallant Black Watch still maintains the reputation of being the most Highland of the Highland regiments the great majority of its recruits coming from its own recruiting grounds.

The mortality amongst human beings from wild beasts excluding snakes in the Central Provinces last year was 123 against 129 the previous year. Tigers accounted for 40 victims and panthers 33. Fatalities among human beings caused by snake-bite have steadily declined in last few years: but the mortality from this cause continues to be heavy in the Jubbulpore division, which is responsible for 405 deaths out of a total of 1,063 for the whole of the Province. The number of cattle killed by wild animals during the year was very slightly higher the total being 11,682 as against 11,649 in 1911. Tigers are responsible for 3,734 deaths, and panthers accounted for no less than 6,814 casualities. The numbers of tigers panthers and bears killed show, however, a considerable increase, being 192, 867 and

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 9. BOMBAY, June 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 5-16		1-4
3 do. Rentes.	85		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-2		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 9-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	27 13-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43		1-2
do. do. New York	4·36 5-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 5-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 5-8	1-8	
do, 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.
Closing tone of silver—Firm quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier, Fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·67—02 "
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 8) unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug Sept.
6·43 +02	6·41 +02	6·31 +02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·18 +01	6·11 unchgd	6·08 +01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·07 +01	6·07 +01	6·08 +01	6·09 +01

New York 11 a.m., July 11·37, Oct. 11·24.
New York official Noon call July 11·91 Oct. 11·22.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·18, Oct. 11·32

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,000
" Receipts at " last year...	7,700
" Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
" Exports to Continent ...	15,000
Spot Cotton ...	12 25+15

Futures—Month of July 11·88+11
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·24+05
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 1-4+1-16
Futures month of July ... 12·16+07
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·33+06
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 5 4-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5 6-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 8-16
Good Bhownagger ... d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger ... d 5 15-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 6
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 5 12-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 6
Good Broach ... ... d 5 15-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 6 3-32
Fine Broach ... ... d 6 1-4
Good Khandeish ... ... d 5 5-8
F. G. Khandeish... ... d 5 3-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports — ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2unchgd
Do. Months ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...37—1-4
Do. Month— ... June-July. London—Value.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,940,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...Unchanged.
Do. Months— ... ...—
Barletto Russo ... 36 1-4 —June.—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...50 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...51 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...46 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 45 3-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg. Done.
Linseed Calcutta ...Not received.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata... 41 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-11-6 unchgd. June-July—Hull—Nearest value,
Tone—Quiet.
Tone—Firm.
Do. Months— ... June-July. London—Done—Sellers. Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 10 1-4 —1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 2 1-2+1-4d. June-July—Buyers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 80 1-2unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... d. 7unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 66 1-2+1-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"Falls of Nith," "Iran,"

GOAT SKINS SALE.

Goat skins sale opened to-day with a slow demand.
Goat skins offered 11,32,000.
Sheep skins offered 1,476,000.
Goat skins Bombay to 2d. lower.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar
O&F India(Double bags).. 13 2 1-4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...Quiet neglected
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 4 3-4—1 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 7—1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Fair business at easier rates.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .
Javar Sugar.—No change. Business very limited.
Do. Months of Shipments—June—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 11 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. * 11 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [June 10TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
12 Boxes Rupees.....	Rs. 72,000	Mahomerah	Hongkong Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th & 8th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	...	.....
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	175	2,11,525

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913	5	p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 29th May	6	"
Bank of Mad. " " 4th June	7	"

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 5 lakhs up. The Bank rate is unchanged

EXCHANGE—

The market opened weaker. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and only a few bills have been placed though 1s. 4 7-32d. is offering for the mail.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. Mail.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 21st June.
Do. do Francs	... 170 3-4
Do. do Marks	... 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-4
Shanghai "	... 200
Japan "	... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 7-8 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the settlemement and has gradually advanced 3-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.
We quote,—

Cash	... Rs. 96 1 0	Buyers.
Settlement	... " 96 0 0	

BULLION.—

The London market for bar silver yesterday was quiet but firm and prices were 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 27 9-16 and 27 13-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 59⅞. The local market opened at 70⅛ ex duty for the first settlement and after advancing to 70 5-16 closes as under for all positions.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 24	0 9
Australian Gold	... " 24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... " 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... " 70	4 0
1st Settlement	... " 70	4 0
2nd Settlement	... " 70	7 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... " 79	10 0
1st Settlement March	... " 79	10 0
2nd Settlement	... " 79	13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

HORNBY HEMELRYK :—Tendency upwards in spite of crop accounts being generally favourable.

WELD & Co :—Raining greater part Texas also Oklahoma. New York market steady. Urgent short covering looks over.

CHAS. WILLIAMS :—Market has an upward tendency in consequence of manipulations in deliveries for July in New York. Crop accounts are generally favourable.

A. STERN & Co. :—Crop prospects are favourable. Rain general in Texas. However, nervous shorts are covering fearing market is being manipulated by New York and Liverpool operators.

In spite of favourable crop reports the American markets continue to advance. Rain has fallen in Texas where it was much needed. The near future of the market seems most uncertain. The local market opened steadier all round. There is not much enquiry for forward delivery, but on the other hand sellers are holding off owing to the better prices offered for ready cotton well up in class, for which there is a fair demand.

There has been good general rain in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gazerat and Kathiawar, as also in parts of the Central Provinces.

Prices close as under.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs. 230	Mar.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... " 240-41	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	23·-2	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	25 ·3	do
do. Bengal ...	240	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	272·3	do
Good M G Coompta ...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	272	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	266	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	230	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER,—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·42 —01	6·40 —01	6·30 —01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·17 —01	6·11 unchgd	6·08 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·07 unchgd	6·06 —01	6·07 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs. 7 6 0	B.T.
September	... " 8 5 0	R.T.
May 1914	... " 8 12 0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7 8 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 9 0	R.T.
Yellow Guzrat	" 8 8 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni ...	" 49 8 0	
Yellow Higanghat	" 63 8 0	
Yellow Secunderabad	" 61 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11 9 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 26 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 51 8 0	

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs. 8 2 0	R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 8 6	B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5 9 0	R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 10 0	B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,695
Bank of India ...	69 1-4
Eastern Bank ...	87
Indian Specie ...	66 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	512 3-4
Fazulbhai ...	517 1-2
Kohinoor ...	795
Manockji Petit ...	3,200
New Great Eastern ...	252 1-2
Standard ...	1,380

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	203
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	173
Bombay S N Ordy ...	240
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,465
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20
Treacher and Co ...	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	... 587 1-2

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	5,225	bales.
Wheat	47,104	cwts.
Linseed	21,509	"
Rapeseed	3,688	"
Gingellyseed	795	"
Poppyseed	4,280	"
Groundnuts	522	"
Castorseed	6,434	"
Rice	1,814	"
Myrabollams. ...	194	"
Cottonseed	5,138	"
Mowrasced	579	"
Gram	3,403	"
Joowar	298	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	133	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	8,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	1,000	do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·25	
Future Cotton at New York July	11·88+11	
Future Cotton at New York October	11·24+5	
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....	
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....	
Futures closing tone ...	Steady.	

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and advanced on favorable cables, bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 4-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	12·16+7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·33+6
Future closing tone.—Steady.	

LIVERPOOL, June 9.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	5,00 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	9,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...	5 1-32
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	... ...	5 2-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ..		9 80
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 3-4d.
Good Bengal ...	...	5 10-32d.
F. G. Benga' ...	...	5 14-32d.
Fine Bengal ...	...	5 18-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 10-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...	...	6 4-32d. Sellers
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·67—2
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool.		G. O. C.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...		11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).		11 1-8
Weft 54 American ...		11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ...		18 1-2
Weft 32's		14 3-8
Twist 36		10 1-2
Twist 42		11 3-4
Twist American 60		16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60		18
Twist Egyptian 80		21 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...		Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.
June-July		6·43+2
July-Aug		6·41+2
Aug.-Sept		6·31+2
Sept.-Oct		6·18+1
Oct.-Nov.		6·11
Nov.-Dec.		6·08+1
Dec.-Jan.		6·07+1
Jan.-Feb.		6·07+2
Feb.-Mch.		6·08+2

MANCHESTER, June 9.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady with a limited demand. Staples in demand by China.

LONDON, June 9.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June-July—Ldn. 44 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Amsterdam ... 45 4 1-2
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ... 41 9
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...June— £ 24-2-6
do ... Aug.-Sept— £23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. .....
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... 140,000 qrs
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Hamburg... 65 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg 46 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Hamburg ... 50 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Hamburg... 51 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, June-July—Hull ... £6-12-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady.
Gingellyseed, Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London. .....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi June-July—London... 37 6 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) June-July—London... 37 3 "
Do. Club No. 2.. June-July—London ... 37 6 "
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close .....
Do. South Australian ...May — .....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. June-July— .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central ... ... July 7 5
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Karachi Barley ...June-July—London... .....

LONDON, June 9.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ... — .....
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg. Aug. 9 7 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug.... 13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India July-Aug. 12 5 1-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ... Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, June 9.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-July-Dec....	11 9 8-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	11 11 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	.....
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Business very limited.

LONDON, June 9.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	66	10	0
" Best English Selected.	74	0	0
" Braziers	80	10	0
" Tone of Market ...	Steady.		
Hard Spelter	20	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	215	0	0
Yellow Metal		7d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 O. G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	0	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	5	16	3
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6	6	3
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	7	7	6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6	17	6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	5	17	6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5	0	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0	14	1 1-2
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	18	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	0	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	0	0
Lead Pig English	20	5	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....		
Silver, Spot	27	9-16	
" 2 months hence ...	27	13-16	
Tone of Market—Steady.			
Tendency for lower prices.			

LONDON, June 9.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 9-16
Silver 2 Months ...	27 13-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	.....
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 85 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73 5-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 88
Sterling loan	£ 88
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·23
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	3 1-2
Do. 7 days Matket loans	3 1-2

Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 1-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 1-2

LONDON, June 9.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN. Spot 85-6
Shellac TN. Spot June delivery... 86
Shellac TN. Spot August delivery 87
Shellac Tone of closing market for TN. Spot ... ... Steady.
Shellac Tone of closing market for TN. Futures ... ... Firm.
General Tone of Market—Maintains a steady tone but business is very limited.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 10,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·42	6·45
July-Aug....	6·41	6·43
Aug.-Sept...	6·31	6·33
Sept.-Oct....	6·18	6·20
Oct.-Nov....	6·11	6·13
Nov.-Dec....	6·08	6·10
Dec.-Jan....	6·07	6·09
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·07	6·09
Feb.-Mar....	6·08	6·10

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 17th May 1913, were Rs. 5,023 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 17th May 1913, Rs. 31,072.

Total for the corresponding week previous year ...Rs.	3,742
Total for the corresponding period previous year ...Rs.	26,295

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

May	1911	...Rs. 18,97,42,000
Do.	1912	...Rs. 18,55,27,000
Do.	1913	...Rs. 25,42,45,000

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co.'s fortnightly report dated Hongkong 23rd May says :—

Cotton:—Sales are reported of about 300 bales of Bengal at dols. 27 to 29 per picul.

Yarn:—During the first past of the fortnight ruled very weak, and although prices declined heavily, say dols. 2 to5 per bale, business was rather slack. Latterly cheap prices induced Chinese dealers to come forward in the market and began to purchase freely, and the importers being free sellers a good business is reported both for spot as well as forward shipments. Sales reported during the fortnight are as under :—

			No. at $
500	B. Cotton	... 12s	125½
250	Bowreah	... 16s	139
250	China ...	... 6s	105½
350	" ...	... 12s	128
750	" ...	... 20s	142
750	Currimbhoy	... 10s	126
300	" ...	... 12s	129
100	" ...	... 16s	137
100	Dawn ...	... 10s	122
200	" ...	... 12s	131
100	Dunbar ...	... 16s	137
700	Goldmohour	... 10s	128
500	" ...	... 20s	150
200	Hongkong	... 10s	111
100	Hope ...	... 12s	122
50	King George	... 10s	120
50	"	... 12s	125
50	"	... 20s	142
150	Naranjee	... 16s	137
250	Moon ...	... 6s	105½
200	" ...	... 12s	128
500	" ...	... 20s	142
600	Pabney ...	... 10s	122
250	" ...	... 12s	127
400	Sassoon ...	... 10s	124
200	" ...	... 12s	130
400	Sun ...	... 10s	124½
150	" ...	... 12s	129
300	" ...	... 20s	148
100	Coronation	... 10s	117
1500	Crown ...	... 10s	118
700	City of Bombay	10s	132
500	"	... 20s	153
100	Cresent ...	... 12s	129
100	David ...	... 8s	117
1500	" ...	... 10s	126
350	" ...	... 12s	129
500	" ...	... 20s	147
100	Fazulbhoy	... 12s	132
50	" ...	... 20s	149
200	Great Eastern	... 10s	120
100	"	... 12s	123
1000	Indo-China	... 10s	124
500	"	... 12s	132
250	Kohimoor	... 20s	146
150	Madhewjee	... 20s	142
150	Mot'lat	... 25s	142
50	Noor ...	... 10s	118
300	Petit (Mill)	... 10s	126
800	Phoenix	... 10s	130
500	"	... 20s	147
500	Colaba	... 10s	124
100	" ...	... 12s	127
100	Standard	... 6s	110
500	Union	... 10s	122
150	" ...	... 12s	130
100	Western	... 10s	112

In all about 19650, comprising of 600 bales of No. 6s.-100 bales of No.8s.-10450 bales of No. 10s.-3700 bales of No. 12s. 600 bales of No. 16s. and 4200 bales of No. 20s. unsold stock is about 20000 bales sold but uncleared (both spot and to arrive) about 36000 bales market closes steady.

Local Mill :—Sales of, about 100 bales of 8s at dols. 124.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales of 500 bales of 20s. at dols. 151.

Bengal Opium:—A demand caused prices to advance, and sales are reported of about 92 chests, comprising of 12 chests of Patna New, at dols. 3625, and 80 chests of Patna Old, at dols, 3450, clearances during the fortnight of about 2 chests of Patna New 225 chests of Patna Old, 5 chests of Benares New, and 2 chests, Benares Old, in all about 234 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2731 chests comprising of 287 chests of Patna New, 1645 chests of Patna Old, 458 chests of Benares New, and 340 chests of Benares Old. Sold but uncleared Stock, 29 chests of Patna New, 109 chests of Patna Old, 9 chests of Benares New, and 65 chests of Benares Old, in all about 212 chests. Closing quotations:—Patna New dols 3625 Patna Old dols. 3450 Benares New dols. 3600 Benares Old dols. 3400.

Malwa Opium:—Ruled quiet. Sales of the best drug, about 17 chests of Malwa Old was reported as sold at dols. 2930 per picul. Clearance about 83 chests. Unsold stock about 1101 chests. Sold but uncleared stock about 68 chests. Closing quotations:—Malwa New dols 2900 to 3000 per picul. Malwa Old dols. to 3000 to 3100 Per Picul.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1695
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	92½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej By ...	500	500	3 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	141
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	587½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ "	133½
Central Provinces..	25		4 "	96
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 "	123

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

CUTCHI VESA OSWALD CASTE.

SUIT AGAINST CASTE MANAGER DISMISSED.

Yesterday at the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Macleod, the suit came up for settlement in which Thackersi Tejoo and four others sued Lakhamsey Nappoo and others to render an account of the management by them of the Cutchi Visa Oswal caste properties and funds.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs, as trustees of the caste funds and properties, prayed that the defendants should be ordered to account for the management of the caste properties and funds, that they should be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the amount due on the settlement of the account, and that they should be ordered also to deliver to the plaintiffs all the caste properties at Chinchpogli and the title deeds thereof.

The plaintiffs further prayed that the defendants should be ordered to pay Rs. 10,642-2-0, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date that the defendants took the money from the caste funds, and that it be declared that the Improvement Trust Bonds worth Rs. 20,995 be paid to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was that since the formation of the caste in 1873-74, the management of the caste properties and funds had been in the hands of about one hundred leading members of the caste. These leading members selected one of themselves to carry out the actual management of the funds and the properties. In 1898-99 the first defendant was selected as Manager, and his firm Napoo Nensey and Company were appointed Shroffs of the caste funds.

The first defendant counter-claimed Rs. 37,155-15-0, and stated that the said accounts were submitted to the caste leaders and signed by them. He further stated that a large majority of the caste—1,700 out of 1,800, the total number of caste men—were against this suit being instituted; that this suit was not instituted in good faith or in the interest of the caste, but that it was instituted out of spite by a band of seceders smarting under the indignity of the caste having punished them or their friends or relatives for misbehaviour at a caste meeting or for breach of caste rules and custom; and that owing to the plaintiffs' recession and non-payment of annual contri- caste the plaintiffs had forfeited all rights to the caste funds and properties, and, therefore, they could not maintain the suit.

With a view to an amicable settlement of this suit, it had been referred to a meeting of the caste, at which Mr. Kazizi, the Prothonotary of the High Court presided. About 1,000 persons were present at the meeting, and they indicated their opinion that they were not in favour of the present suit being prosecuted.

Upon the report of the Chairman of the meeting, His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs throughout, remarking that the question as to matters entirely within the discretion of the members of the caste to decide.

SHORT CAUSES.

STUDENT'S LIABILITY.

Mr. Justice Davar heard the suit in which Mr. Muncherji Palanji a contractor and civil engineer, claimed from Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomonji Cama, now in England, the sum of Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 3,000, with interest.

The defendant did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that the plaintiff had advanced Rs. 5,600 on an acquittable mortgage of property in the Thana District, and Rs. 3,500 given him as a personal loan. In 1909 the defendant before leaving Bombay informed the plaintiff that he was going to England to study medicine. At the time of delivering the title deed of the property he was paid Rs. 4,100, and afterwards Rs. 1,500 were remitted to him in England and Rs. 3,500 as a personal loan. The plaintiff learnt that the defendant had no intention to return to India; "nor does he study, medicine now" added counsel.

His Lordship passed the orders as prayed for.

SECOND MORTGAGEE'S CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Davar also heard the claim of Rs. 2,000 advanced by Anoopchand Poonamchand, a Marwari, to Ardeshir Nouruddin Nouruddin.

Mr. Ali Akbar Khan appeared for the plaintiff, and said that the amount was advanced on a second mortgage of property. On the last occasion the defendant had put in an appearance and asked for time to defend the suit. But he had now disappeared and had not put in an appearance that day. The plaintiff had advanced the money on a second mortgage of a property which had been sold by the first mortgagee. The latter's claim could not be satisfied by the sale proceeds, and counsel now sought a personal decree on the defendant. The mortgage deed was drawn up in the form of an English mortgage, and as the payment of the money was proved, a personal decree might be granted. The plaintiff admitted having received Rs. 600 on account.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,400 with costs.

THE POLICE COURT.

SEPTUAGENARIAN HOUSE-BREAKER.

A Mohamedan, Budha Jama, over 70 years of age, was at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking.

It appeared that on Monday morning, at about eleven o'clock, a silk merchant, Haji Kassam Haji Ibrahim, residing at Jambli Mohalla, locked his room and went out to make some purchases in the bazaar. A little time afterwards one of the neighbours noticed the room open, and on looking in found the accused with a jimmy in his hand. The man was immediately arrested and handed over to the Police. It was found that the pad-lock of the room had been opened by a wire and that the accused had thrown it inside the room.

The accused said that he went there to sit on the verandah when the witness who arrested him called him in to the room and falsely charged him with the crime.

The accused, who had previous convictions against him, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

"QUETTA LADY'S FUR COAT"

TO THE EDITOR, THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir, Our attention has been drawn to a report of this case appearing in your issue of the 10th instant under the above heading, and, as your report appears to us to be calculated to mislead, we shall esteem it a favour if you will publish this letter.

A person reading your report would certainly gain the impression that the coat which was the subject matter of the suit was a fur coat of the value of about £ 300, and that the defendants having admitted liability for the loss of the coat eventually refused to pay its value.

The only question in the Suit was the value of the coat and the Plaintiff from first to last made no bona fide attempt to prove the value: it was admitted by the Plaintiff that she insured the whole of her personal effects for her journey to India in 1912 for £20, and, in a letter written by her to the Defendants within a month after the loss of the coat, the Plaintiff wrote as follows:—"If I asked you to replace the coat I hardly think you could do so under 50 guineas. I would accept 35 guineas as that "I believe was the actual cost of the coat". Notwithstanding this the Plaintiff, in March 1913, filed a Suit alleging the value of the coat to be £ 300, based merely upon an estimate obtained by her from the International Fur Store in London in April or May 1912 of what that firm would charge to make her a coat of a certain specified fur, to a certain specified design.

Had the plaintiff advanced any satisfactory proof of the value of the coat the case would never have gone into Court; but she alleged her inability to give any proof on the ground that the coat was a present and that she could not ask her donor the value. The Defendants offered to make the enquiry themselves and to explain the reason for it, but they were told that their offer amounted to adding insult to injury. Ultimately when the case came before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Davar, the Plaintiff's Solicitor stated that the reason why his client was unable to ascertain the value of the coat was that it was a present to her from an American lady she had met in London whose address she did not know.

The plaintiff filed her suit within a few days of her leaving the Country and in view of her own statement of belief as to the actual cost of the coat and of the fact that she had recovered £20 from the Insurance Company, we do not think there can be two opinions but that the Defendants were fully justified in asking for security for their costs of a Suit for £300 in the High Court. The Plaintiff was given six weeks to deposit security and by reason of the vacation had 10 weeks, and her failure to deposit in Court the sum of Rs. 400, which would have been refunded to her on proof of her allegations, does not tend to show any very confident belief in the Plaintiff in the justice of the claim put forward by her in her Suit.—We are, etc.

LITTLE & CO.

Old Secretariat, June 10.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. G. R. Rae, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs; Capt. H. B. Stevenson, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry, Major C. H. G. Moore, Supply and Transport Corps.

Depatures.—Major W. R. B. Colan, 67th. Punjabis; Capt. V. C. P. Hodson, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse); Capt. C. W. Lyon, 42nd Deoli Regiment; Capt. B. H. Hall, 98th. Infantry; Capt. C. G. Porcher, Cheshire Regiment; Lt.-Col. F. H. B. Commeline, 2nd Lancers, (Gardner's Horse); Lieut. J. H. Crofton, 1st Bn. The Royal Irish Regiment; Capt. C. M. Rigby, Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieut. D. M. Morison, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushtar, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Buschire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitzheko, Vizes (Keoprukiu), Buchitron, Rotolia (Monastir). Rates for above mentioned places same as for Europe (2-13-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for Coahuila, Chihuahua for all places in States of are accepted at Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (8-5-13).

Cable Paramaribo to Cayenne interrupted

Telegrams for Cayenne sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-[illegible]8).

Communication with offices in Morocco are no longer subject to delay (30-5-13).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyon Indian Frontier between Fungping and Talifu (10-6-13).

Telegrams for Islands Motelin Thassos Samothrace Samos Imbros Skire Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON CONDITIONS OVER WHOLE COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 10.

The Rainfall has decreased in the North-east and increased very largely in North-west India; it has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and the West Coast, and fairly general in Bengal, East Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces, Bombay and the Deccan, and local in Assam. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and the United Provinces.

The chief amounst are:—

Port Blair and Slipper Island, one and a half inches;

Moulmein, Diamond Island, three;

Akyab, two;

Narayanganj, Sambalpur, and Ranchi, one; Balasore, and Hazaribagh, one and a half; Gaya, four; Meerut and Ambala, two; Delhi, three; Ajmer, one; Jaipur, Rajkot, and Surat, two; Dwarka, and Khandwa, one and a half; Jubbulpore, one.

The disturbance, which has been slowly travelling northwards in Arabian Sea crossed Kathiawar Coast yesterday as very shallow depression, which has given moderately heavy rain in Gujerat.

Typical monsoon conditions now exist over the whole country.

Forecast: Decrease in rainfall in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer "Obra," Captain H. C. Fenwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Cochin reports having experienced rough monsoon, heavy squalls, wind and rain.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	0·00	0·00	0·00
Monday, 10th June	1·61	2·66	1·81
Total.....	1·61	2·66	1·81
Same date last year	0·00	0·00	

Rainfall upto 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m.

June 9.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrodg. 1911	Corrodg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	1·55	2·25	2·55	0 00

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 10th June	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
2 8	6 60

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire ...	...	...	...	...
Jask ...	99·3	89·3	...	...
Muskat 9th ...	103·8	92·1	...	...
Multan ...	1.6·3	80·5	0·57	0·57
Rawalpindi ...	91·4	70·1	0·61	3·25
Lahore ...	88·4	75·7	0·27	0·45
Sirsa ...	100·3	79·0	...	...
Ambala ...	84·5	71·9	2·30	2·39
Delhi ...	93·0	69·8	2·97	2·97
Agra ...	105·0	86·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	101·3	84·1	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	103·6	81·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore ...	98·7	80·9	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	91·6	77·5	...	2·25
Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	92·5	84·5	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	102·1	80·2	1·08	1·08
Jaipur ...	107·2	75·1	2·30	2·33
Kotah ...	105·6	84·6	...	0·00
Bhuj ...	100·5	74·5	0·72	0·74
Dwarka ...	89·3	?	1·33	1·41
Verawal ...	84·1	76·3	3·01	3·85
Rajkot ...	94·1	73·3	1·81	2·75
Bhavnagar Para.	84·5	77·3	1·27	1·84
Surat ...	86·9	77·6	1·83	3·56
Ahmedabad ...	94·1	73·7	0·24	1·61
Deesa ...	104·8	78·9	0·40	0·45
Neemuch ...	95·9	68·0	0·06	0·21
Indore ...	91·1	75·1	0·02	0·06
Jubbulpore ...	90·3	74·3	1·15	2·67
Saugor ...	97·3	75·1	...	1·84
Hoshangabad ...	98·1	74·4	0·81	0·99
Khandwa ...	94·7	76·1	1·70	2·45
Akola ...	96·7	79·5	0·05	0·32
Amraoti ...	96·8	78·3	0·52	2·44
Nagpur ...	94·6	78·8	0·15	0·67
Chanda ...	94·5	80·0	0·35	2·42
Raipur ...	94·7	79·6	...	1·09
BOMBAY ...	84·7	78·3	1·72	5·19
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	78·9	0·88	10·23
Mormugao ...	86·5	77·7	0·14	14·64
Karwar ...	...	...	...	..
Malegaon ...	88·9	74·1	0·05	2·13
Ahmednagar ...	86·1	71·5	0·08	5·46
Poona ...	81·0	72·8	0·65	5·68
Sholapur ...	90·3	75·1	...	1·12
Bijapur ...	86·2	72·8	0·04	1·89
Belgaum ...	74·3	69·5	0·76	4·88
Aurangabad ...	87·4	72·7	0·22	1·65
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	95·9	78·7	...	1·34
Hyderabad ...	92·3	77·2	...	2·31
Mangalore ...	81·3	75·8	1·07	18·61
Calicut ...	83·8	75·6	0·48	19·05
Cochin ...	85·7	75·7	0·35	14·45
Colombo ...	88·0	77·5	...	3·52
Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	89·0	75·8	...	0·78
Cuddapah ...	100·5	82·0	...	...
Madras ...	104·0	86·0	...	0·02
Bangalore ...	82·3	67·8	...	2·07
Coimbatore ...	90·9	73·8	...	0·23
Trichinopoly ...	99·6	80·8	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	103·7	81·7	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 10th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Multan has had 0·57," Rawalpindi 0·62," Lahore 0·27," Ambala 2·30" and Delhi 2·97". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in defect except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Jaipur has had 2·30" and Ajmer 1·08". Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind, clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and night temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Widespread rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0·72", Dwarka 1·30,". Veraval 3·01", Rajkot 1·81" Bhavnagar-Para 1·27", Surat 1·83", Ahmedabad 0·24" and Deesa 0·40". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is in defect except at Bhuj, Deesa and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 1·15", Khandwa 1·70", Amraoti 0·52", Nagpur 0·15" and Chanda 0·35". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—No telegrams has been received from Karwar. Nearly general but decreased rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·72", Ratnagiri 0·83", and Mormugao 0·14". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Poona has had 0·65," Belgaum 0·76" and Aurangabad 0·22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Widespread and at most stations heavy rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Another noteworthy feature is the large increase in the area of rainfall in north-west India, precipitation having been nearly general in the Punjab and Rajputana. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the Central Provinces and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. On the west Coast of the Peninsula there has been a decrease in the amount of rainfall, Bombay and Mangalore being the only stations reporting precipitation exceeding one inch. The disturbed conditions which were shown in north-east Arabian Sea for the past few days have moved inland and an area of low pressure now lies over Gujarat and Kathiawar. This area may move in a north-easterly direction and determine more rain in west Central India.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces and east Rajputana, local rain in the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan and some showers in the Punjab and lower Sind.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 10th June, 1913, was 29·714 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

MOOR-BURNING IN GERMANY

A colossal "smoke nuisance," from which the greater part of Europe once suffered more or less, is now rapidly abating with the decadence of the time-honored German custom of burning the moors. This custom, together with certain atmospheric phenomena to which it gave rise, forms a curious chapter in the history of German agriculture.

About three per cent of the total area of the German Empire is moorland' i. e., a soil consisting of peat, formed by the partial decomposition of mosses and other vegetation, and in its natural state unfit either for cultivation or grazing. The problem of utilizing the moors, both in Germany and in the other countries of northern Europe, has received a wholly satisfactory solution in recent times, thanks to the efforts of numerous moorland experiment stations, moor commissions, societies for moor culture, and so forth. Several scientific methods of moor culture are now in vogue, and there is a large literature on the subject in German. The problem is, however, an old one, and was partially solved centuries ago by primitive methods, one of the most popular of which was moor-burning. The great stronghold of this custom, which was introduced from Holland at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was the district in the northeastern corner of Germany called East Friesland, and here it still flourishes to some extent.

The essential features of the process are as follows. The land is usually first drained by open ditches, in order to dry a shallow layer of surface soil. In the autumn the turf is pared off with large hoes, the sections being turned over or set on end allowed to dry all winter. During a spell of dry weather in May or June the clods of turf are piled in heaps and set on fire. The fire is generally started on the leeward side of the pile, in order to ensure slow and thorough combustion. The results of this process are that the land is cleared of waste vegetation, a layer of ashes is spread over the moor, and the underlying ground is improved in its hygroscopic and chemical constitution by the heating which it undergoes. The land thus prepared is generally sown at once to buckwheat. After the harvest the whole process is repeated, and another crop is grown the following year. No fertilizers are applied. It is found, however, that the productiveness of the land diminishes year by year, and after six or seven years the moor is burned "dead." It must then be abandoned, and requires 20 or 30 years to recuperate. As compared with the modern methods of thorough draining, rolling, mixing with the subsoil, and otherwise permanently reclaiming the moors, the burning process is so wasteful of land that it has generally been given up except in districts remote from settlements, where the cost of the land is insignificant.

One of the most serious objections to moor-burning is the huge volume of smoke which results from the smudging of the imperfectly dried peat. This smoke is carried by the wind for hundreds and even thousands of miles. There is a saying that "when the moors are smooking all Germany smells it," but this hardly expresses the matter fully; for there are many cases on record in which the smoke from the North German moors has been observed in the form of a characteristic haze—the so-called "dry fog" or "moor smoke"—as far away as Spain, Italy, and Greece. This phenomenon is analogous to the smoke-haze from forest fires so often observed over vast areas of the United States in autumn.

In the vicinity of the burning moors the smoke is a downright nuisance, and has led to the formation in Germany of a number of anti-smoke societies whose efforts have hastened the passing of this primitive custom.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. C. G. Mehta, Deputy Political Agent, Jalvawa was given a hearty, send off yesterday by his friends and admirers when he left by mail for Dussara as a settlement officer.

On Saturday a storm broke at Wadhwan when the passenger shed on the station was unroofed. Many trees were also blown down. A tram car with its human frieght capsized on its way to Wadhwan city from Wadhwan junction injuring many and some seriously.

The officer whose death at the hands of an elephant poacher on the Abyssinian frontier has just been reported is Lieutenant Leycester Aylmer, of the 60th Rifles. He served for nearly five years in the King's African Rifles, and was afterwards appointed in September 1911 Inspector of the Abyssinian frontier in the British East African Protectorate. One of his duties doubtless was to stop the elephant poaching in which a number of Abyssinians are regularly engaged.

The extraordinary activity in the search for paying deposits in Burma is illustrated by the increase in the number of applications made for prospecting or exploring licenses or mining leases, the number of new applications received rising from 262 in 1909-10 to 1,224 in 1910-11 and to 1,252 in 1911-12. The special feature of the past two or three years was the concentration of activity in the southernmost littoral districts no less than 1,000 applications received in 1911-12 referring to districts in the eastern and southern portions of the Tenasserim division the great majority having reference to minerals other than oil.

An extraordinary commotion, states a Karachi correspondent, has been created in the Hindu community in Sind by the fact that a celebrated Hindu social reformer in Sind, who was a strict monogamist in precept, has just been discovered to be a bigamist in practice. After giving out that he was to retire as a recluse, he went off to get married a second time at the age of 57 leaving behind him a wife and several childern. The Sind newspapers speak of the event as a public catastrophe, and one of them has gone into mourning over it. The general opinion is that social and moral reform here has received a serious set-back.

People interested in the promotion of new enterprises should take due heed of a short notification in the "United Provinces Gazette" of May 31st. It is to the effect that since the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act (No. ii of 1912) the word "co-operative" has been reserved for the mutual credit societies under the aegis of the official Registrar, and that the use of the word in future is prohibited. There are a small number of concerns in the Provinces (five in number) which possess the title and are exempt from the ruling but in any other case a business which sets particular store on calling itself "co-operative" will have to obtain the special sanction of Government.

Colonel F. Smith, D.S.O., of the Royal Army Medical Corps, pronounces the fever which year after year attacks the troops in Caicutta, and which last year attacked the civil population rather severely, to be dengue. In a paper which has been republished from the "Journal" of the Royal Army Medical Corps, he says that last year it was his "good fortune to have to deal with the disease and to experience an attack in his own person." A doctor who congratulates himself on such good fortune as this deserves the D. S. O. said the "Statesman" Colonel Smith with his personal experience to guide him, is sure that the fever of 1912 was dengue. He holds that the fevers reported in previous years must have been the same disease. But the affection has previously been called seven-day fever and three-day fever. Therefore, according to Colonel Smith, seven-day fever and three-day fever are in reality dengue.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"Simla continues to tell us in gravely-worded telegrams that the new conspiracy discovered in Bengal is extremely serious and widespread. We quite believe it, but we wish that Simla would also endeavour to disseminate certain very obvious reflections which are prompted by these relations. For years we were told that three-fourths of the trouble was due to public anger about the partition of Bengal. Those experts who insisted that the agitation about partition was manufactured and unreal were simply scoffed at. In an unlucky moment the partition was "reversed," and we were invited to believe that henceforward Bengal would be filled with a holy calm. What do we see to-day? Another great conspiracy, and in addition an epidemic of murderous crime in the reconstituted districts of Eastern Bengal which is absolutely without parallel. As a separate province Eastern Bengal was really grappling successfully with its terrible criminal record. Now that Calcutta rules once more beyond the Ganes, the old chaotic in competence of control is again becoming visible."

In reply to a communication from the Municipal Committee the Punjab Chamber of Commerce has recorded its opinion that the Committee still strongly object on principle to the levy of octroi, and is of opinion that in the interests of Delhi a careful investigation into all possible sources of revenue should be made with a view to steps being taken for the abolition of octroi on goods that are traded in for export. It cannot be too often repeated that Delhi exists on trade—is a large distributing centre, and it is only a free market and free trade that will maintain it. Should the Municipal Committee resolve on maintaining octroi the system of refunds must be retained. With regard to the question of providing the public with a bonded warehouse, if the Municipal Committee can satisfy themselves that a bonded warehouse is likely to be self-supporting, the Chamber has no objection to its establishment and it may result in a reduction of the work of the Refund Department. Should the Municipal Committee decide on establishing a bonded warehouse in Delhi, the Committee of this Chamber would be glad to be favoured with a draft of the proposed regulations on which the warehouse will be worked It is also desirable to know what would be demanded from the public as satisfactory evidence as to export when goods are sent direct from the Municipal warehouse to the railway station.

TWO BABIES BORN IN INDIA

Were fed, one on artificial food mixed with cow's milk, the other, by the doctor's orders on

Glaxo

"THE FOOD THAT BUILDS BONNIE BABIES."

AS SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMAND TO THE COURT OF SPAIN

The GLAXO Baby was as fat and rosy at six months as a well nourished home-bred baby. The other was thin and yellow, weakened by diarrhœa and fever and had to be sent home.

ALWAYS REMEMBER!!

Babies in India thrive when fed on GLAXO, because it is the only baby-food which contains as much fat and milk sugar as mother's milk. Nothing else has the same digestibility or bone-making and flesh-forming value.

Free:—Ask your Chemist for the GIAXO BABY BOOK—it will interest you and benefit your baby.

In sealed tins at Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0 of all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY:—Kemp and Co. Ltd, Thomson and Taylor, Dhairyawan Bros., Sorabji D. Patel, and Sohrabjee Hormusji and Co.

Wholesale stock held in Bombay by J. Pearson and Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar.

Exported by Indo Burma Co., Ltd., Wool Exchange, London, E. C.

THE **BEST PIANOS**

and the largest stock to select from, may be seen at

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOS, Rs. 300 to 4,500.

USED PIANOS, from Rs. 150

FOR

SALE OR HIRE, and on Easy payments.

THE "MATCHLESS"

ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

18" Size from **Rs. 10.**

16" Size from **Rs. 11.**

Over **200,000.** in use in India

REMEMBER THE NAME MATCHLESS.

This watch is the product of 25 years' insistent endeavour to provide an accurate reliable timekeeper at the lowest possible price.

UNRIVALLED FOR PRICE, APPEARANCE & RELIABILITY.

18" medium size. Catalogues free on demand.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND CRANES,

Portable, Wharf, Wall, Foundry, Warehouse and Overhead Types. Lifting Tackle, Hydraulic Tools, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 72.

S-V-R PENS

(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„ „	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	„ „	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaysang	Tilniing
London	Tiensin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PIANOS.

Horizontal Grands and Upright Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

JOHN BROADWOOD'S
"The precise and expressive English piano."
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
"The sweetest toned piano in the world."
SCHIEDMAYER
"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."
RICHD. LIPP'S
"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."
STEINWEG'S
"The noble and grand toned Steinweg."
MARCKS'

The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, RANGOON, and also at The Mall, SIMLA.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS).
Telephone No. 1827.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT

SPECIAL RATES

FOR

MONSOON SEASON

APPLY MANAGER.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 3 Imp gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for cooli hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above price excepting for milk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied grat's on application.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample Tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" pure soluble Cocoa on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and Packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 Anna Stamp only) Application to

"B. G." P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 11th June, 1913.

INDIA AND SANITATION.

UNLESS Lord Middleton's object were to afford Lord Sydenham an opportunity of delivering a maiden speech in the Gilded Chamber, it is difficult to discover why he asked his questions as to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and the Director-General of the Medical Service. In July last year he asked a similar question when Lord Crewe informed him that the Sanitary Commissioner in India would be the independent head of a separate department; the research work would be placed under the authority of the Medical Director-General. He was also reminded that a scheme had been agreed upon to strengthen the local sanitary staff, and the Government of India would provide money pro rata to the services provided locally. All the information Lord Midleton elicited had already been given, and it was futile to ask that Government should recast the whole of its decisions of the past two years on this subject. Lord Crewe was apparently annoyed by Lord Midleton's question or the remarks he took occasion to add, or he would not have replied in the extravagant terms he employed, though he was probably correct in his view of the social and religious difficulties of enforcing sanitary rules on the peoples of India. "If Lord Midleton's sanitary friends were let loose in India the country would soon be in a state of revolution compared with which 1857 would be child's play" said the Secretary of State; though he added that he looked forward to the time when there would be a distinct local sanitary service throughout India, and considered that sanitary service ought largely to be staffed by Indians. He announced, too, that four new Deputy Sanitary Commissioners would be appointed in addition to several Medical Officers. But if Lord Crewe's anticipations as to the result of letting loose Lord Midleton's "friends" be well founded, is not the result of letting loose Lord Crewe's likely to be similar? Before Indian or British Sanitary officers can carry out their duties in this country, as they would in any other, many monsoons will have burst and passed.

Whether, as Lord Sydenham says must be the case, the initiative in sanitary reform must originate with Local Governments, who alone know local needs, and how far it was possible to go with the acquiescence of their people, the first step lies in education. The people must learn that the Sanitary officer is not only their friend, but their benefactor, or his labours will not only be in vain, but will be vigorously resented and opposed. Societies, such as the Bombay Sanitary Association, can do much for enlightenment of the people, but even here the work progresses remarkably slowly. How they would succeed in the rural districts where the would-be reformers might not have the tact of the men in towns we forbear to prophesy. But Lord Sydenham suggested a plan more likely to produce the desired effect. The ex-Governor would extend hospitals and dispensaries in rural districts—"all of which would have an educative effect on the masses, and smooth the path of sanitary progress." There lies the simplest way. Contact with the hospital staff would enable villagers to appreciate the advantages of sanitary surroundings. During convalescence patients might be enlightened as to the cause of their illness, and lead them to throw open their homes to inspection. This would go further in the direction of sanitary than staffing the service all through with Indians; for it would be years before a Hindu inspector might inspect a Mahomedan house with impunity, and a Mahomedan inspector welcomed by a Hindu. Whether the Sanitary Commissioner be his own master, and have all men of his own choice to assist him or not, he will find his work uphill and discouraging to win his successors for several generations. The Lords apparently did not care to carry the discussion further, and we are told the subject dropped.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY. THE number of Indian students entering for the London University degrees as external students, has steadily increased, though the examination has been so stiff, many were prepared for the extra work in order to be associated with a University which has deservedly always held a high place in educational life. No degrees exceed in value those granted by London, and this fact is always recognised when rival candidates for a post are considered. While the University has always stood well in the eyes of the educational people generally, those in touch with the inner workings and history are not surprised to find that the Royal Commission appointed some time ago to consider the whole problem of the University, brought in a series of propositions that are almost calculated to revolutionise the system. It is not easy to unravel all the mysteries of the development of the University, but the following is a brief outline of the stages through the institution has passed since its foundation in 1836. The original idea was solely the conducting of examinations and the conferring of degrees upon the students of the University and King's colleges, and those attending other colleges in England. Twenty-two years later the degrees were thrown open to all. For the long period of forty years, the University followed the original aim, the conferring of degrees on those passing a certain standard of examination, and this, a very severe one. Several agitations were commenced in the meanwhile in favour of the establishment of a teaching University, as distinct from the existing one, while the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons were very anxious for the formation of a University which should exist solely for the granting of degrees in medicine. The Selborne Committee met in 1888, but gave no heed to these suggestions though they paved the way for the compromise of a later date whereby the functions of the University were made to include both teaching and examining.

The University of London Act of 1898 was a compromise, and though there has never been any great enthusiasm for it, it has paved the way for the present suggested reforms. It was felt at the time that the compromise had achieved all that was possible at the moment. But it also added to the difficulties of the present position. By this scheme the students were divided into internal and external students, and the two classes were represented by two distinct divisions of men in the Senate, each keen on the internal, and external, aspects, respectively. Two distinct advisory committees were formed, the academic council and the council for external studies." These two bodies seem to have worked in opposition so that, partly by their very constitution, they were unable to carry out any reforms. No headway was made as the two sections of the Senate were each desirous of advancing their own view of the University. It is from this feature of its organisation that many of the difficulties have sprung, and that prompted the Government to appoint the commission which have just published its findings in a Blue Book. The Commissioners were men of weight, and it is a striking fact that their report is unanimous in all its recommendations. It speaks with no uncertain sound of the "fundamentally defective organisation" of the University, and lays stress on the "incompatibility of ideals" in the two sections of the Senate. The main principle underlying the report of the Commission is that it must be recognised that it is an essential of University training that the students should have personal relations with each other and with the leaders of thought in the University. So far this has not been possible, even under the scheme which recognised the professors of certain colleges as being on the staff of the University. The difficulties of the Senate increased by the fact that there were attached to the University a number of institutions, very varied in character, and totally lacking in homogeneity. There are twenty-nine such schools, and in none of them is the University effectively represented, nor has it any voice in the appointment of teachers or any say in the financial or educational policy. "On this score the commission has felt it necessary to condemn the existing organisation and to suggest reforms.

Stress is laid on the necessity of students working in association with each other and with their teachers. In the past there has been little relation between the undergraduate and the postgraduate work, a defect that is not easily compensated for. It is urged that a University Press be formed whereby the results of the investigations of the tutors and students should be made available for the University. A firm principle is laid down with respect to the conferring of degrees. It is affirmed that "degrees should be conducted on lines calculated to test the quality of the work which has been done and the education received, and not as a test of the ability of a student to assimilate a mass of facts in a manner utterly void of educational value." This principle is being increasingly recognised in this country, and there seems little doubt that the coming years will see a change in the conditions of conferring degrees on Indian graduates. It cannot be professed that the present system of awarding University degrees has been particularly successful from an educational point of view, and now that the Commission has taken so strong a view in the London University case, the Indian educationalists will, perhaps, feel inclined to take a leaf from their book. Few will question the value of the closer relation of student and teacher as an educative force. The establishment of University quarters is suggested as a means of fostering the sense of fellowship between the students. In this country the hostels, to some extent, serve to bring students together, but these are neither so numerous or closely connected with the Universities as could be desired. The principle of the new reforms would certainly do much to raise the tone of education if it were more emphasised in India. Education is practically only just beginning in India, at least, so far as education on European lines is concerned, and it would be a great pity if we are allowed to drift in any direction which does not make for the highest form of education. The London University has found itself in difficulties as the result of the system it has been working on, and it will require great reforms which involve great expense to bring it into line with modern requirements. This will mean that the financial and educational control of the work will be in the hands of the Senate. Some colleges will be unable to accept the conditions laid down. They will however, remain a part of the University but as departments without advantages, financial or otherwise, of the constituent colleges. The reforms are sweeping but it is believed they will justify themselves.

A PROMINENT UNIONIST LEADER. THE death of Mr. George Wyndham in the prime of life is a severe blow to the Unionist party of which he was a prominent leader. He was younger by nearly five years than Lord Curzon and they were spoken of together in the nineties as the rising hope of their party. The latter as the older of the two entered Lord Salisbury's Ministry a few years earlier but on his coming out as Viceroy to India in 1898 Mr. Wyndham too found a place in the Government, and entered the Cabinet, which Lord Curzon had not yet done. Though his political career was rapid enough, yet it would have been more rapid still had he not spent several years in the army, taking part among other things in the Suakin Campaign of 1885. Then when Mr. Wyndham represented the War Office in the Commons and Lord Lansdowne was Secretary for War, his military experience stood him in good stead, especially when he had to bear the brunt of Radical criticism during the early stages of the South African War. As Chief Secretary for Ireland for several years he showed his real worth and under him that unhappy country was at last on a fair way of finding peace and contentment. His Land Purchase Act of 1903 was a really great measure and the Irish Nationalists too liked it and helped to pass it. With Irish affairs he was familiar before he became responsible for them in Parliament, because he had for several years been Mr. Balfour's Private Secretary when that Minister governed Ireland. That was his last post in the Cabinet as soon after his resignation of the office, the Balfour Cabinet came to an end at the Unionist debacle at the close of 1905. During the last seven or eight years in Opposition his talents as a debator were much in requisition by his party for whose reorganisation he was doing much. In the next Unionist Cabinet he would surely have filled a high place had he lived. Though a keen politician, Mr. Wyndham always found time to cultivate literature, especially of the time of Elizabeth, and made several valuable contributions to Shakespearian lore. In the series of handsome reprints of Tudor times he edited North's translation of Plutarch which Shakespeare used for the plots of his various plays, and gave a long introduction containing much new information as to the relation of the plays to famous lives. Recently he published a delightful book on Ransard the French sonnetier and his connection with our great poet.

THE PUTUMAYO REPORT. To the British more than to any other nation must such a report as that now issued by the Select Committee on the Putumayo atrocities be humiliating. At the same time we think it is important in this country to emphasise the fact that, while gross atrocities have undoubtedly been perpetrated, no Britisher has been directly concerned in them. The actual perpetrators of the crimes have mainly been not even pure Europeans, and their punishment was the concern not of Great Britain but of Peru, in whose territories their cruelties were practised. The offence, for which Britishers have received the severe censure of a committee of the House of Commons, was not even that they had knowledge of the atrocities, but that they neglected to find out for themselves whether, in fact, such cruelties were taking place or no. When stories of what was going on in Putumayo first reached England, there was at once a big outcry in the public Press. The British directors then did not personally make any investigation, nor did they cause any independent enquiry to be undertaken. They were content to accept the statements of the man on the spot in charge of their enterprise. This was their offence, and lest the facts be distorted in certain quarters it is as well that they should be made widely-known. At the same time, in saying this, we have no desire to condone the offence. It was a grave one, one which British people with their acknowledged aptitudes for governing native races should least of all have committed, and we are sure the British public will fully endorse the censure of the Select Committee. The directors behaved in a shamefully weak and vacillating manner over the affair. At one time they had almost despatched a competent investigator; then, when he could not go they neglected to find a substitute. There can be no question that at the first circumstantial report of the atrocities, the directors should have spared no trouble to discover without any delay what was the truth. Had they done so, the atrocities must have been brought to an end at an earlier date, and the fact that some of the directors did not at first seem to realise the gravity of the charges against their company is not the slightest excuse for their inactivity. The affair should also teach British investors to take a greater interest in the methods adopted by companies, with which they are connected, for the recruitment and management of their labour.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Borneo" arrived at Suez from Colombo in the morning of June 8th.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of June 9th.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The only definite condition of our existence in the past week has been the rain which began to fall heavily on Wednesday and continues steadily even as I write with just a brief spell last evening to give the mildewed citizens a chance of removing the taint by a drive on the Strand or a brisk tramp on the Secretary's Walk. The total fall in the three days came to a little under 13 inches; nothing to make a noise about you will say, but then you do not not know Calcutta. Our Municipality and our landlords make no provision for such a visitation, and considering how rare the occurrence, one is not inclined to blame them too much. It is quite five years since the wet season began with a similar deluge, and by the law of probabilities we shall not be so severely tried again in the reign of Lord Carmichael. The present irritation over leaky houses and flooded streets will soon be forgotten, and the Corporation and the landlords will return to the old easy-going policy, best described in Arnold's lines.

But no—they rubb'd through yesterday
In their hereditary way,
And they will rub through, if they can,
To-morrow on the self-same plan,
Till death arrive to supersede,
For them, vicissitude and need.

It is really wonderful what people will put up with rather than assert their rights, either in a court of law or by public agitation. Both these resorts take them away from their business, and as the issue in the one case is more uncertain than horse-racing, and the other expedient makes for an unenviable notoriety the ordinary citizen, after a grumble or two, which may find expression in a letter to the press makes up his mind to grin and bear it. He knows from experience that it is the least expensive way out of the difficulty. That is why our Corporation is all sound and fury, and our landlords the most arrogant and stiff-necked in the whole of India.

While the rain lasts things are pretty miserable; the damp penetrates everywhere, creating a spiritual limpness even more distressing than the physical enervation. Heu! totum triduum! It is easy in the circumstances to realise the despair of Terence's love-sick swain. We are not yet quite convinced, the meteoroligical reporter to the contrary, notwithstanding, that there will soon be an effectual check to the preposterous, weather, which is sending the town to the "demnition bow wow". A lively thunderstorm is at the present moment flooding the town, and the whole tramway service is dislocated. It does not seem reasonable that it is merely the aftermath of the departed cyclone. The weather was delightful on the King's Birthday, which was the day before the storm broke; the skies were grey and the air soft, but not too warm an ideal day for a picnic which by the way, was the chief form of celebration in which the loyal population indulged. The early morning parade of troops on the maidan was a poor affair, not worth losing the "Europe morning" in bed which the holiday invited. No volunteers turned out, and the regulars, only in detachments. Even the Black Watch, who garrison the Fort, were not at full strength. The populace evidently expected a frost, for the thick crowd which in the old days used to congregate round the ropes, was absent, and the enclosure reserved for Society was vacant. The absence from Calcutta of the Governor and almost all the officials, added to the week-end exodus of which I told you in my last letter, no doubt explained the empty stalls; but what of the deserted pit and gallery. The 'oi polloi did not go to Darjeeling or any other sanitarium; they were all in town preparing for their next day's work, and yet they boycotted a show they used to look forward to as a tamasha of the first degree. I asked an intelligent police jamedhar the reason, and his answer took me by surprise. He said that it was the common talk of the bazaars in the native town that since the Burra Lat Saheb (the Viceroy) had gone to Dehli, the Jangi Lat Saheb had forbidden the troops to make a fuss over the Chota Lat Saheb, meaning the Governor of Bengal, whose rank they consider to be no higher than that of a Lieutenant Governor. If this is true, it bodes ill for the prestige of the new regime. But I fancy there is a more prosaic explanation of the failure of the Birthday Parade as a public demonstration. The natives, from the look of the skies expected it to rain and that was why they kept indoors.

The Birthday Honours created no enthusiasm in Calcutta; the total exclusion of non-officials was rightly or wrongly accepted as a sure sign that the Viceroy had not forgiven the commercial community for their uncompromising condemnation of the Delhi boons. But for that Mr. Monteath, the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, could not have missed a knighthood. It was unfortunate Lord Hardinge did not seize so obvious a chance to make his peace with the most considerable and influential body of Europeans in India. It is stated, I know not with what truth, that H. E Lord Carmichael urged the distinction but was snubbed by the Simla *di majores*, who have not forgiven Mr. Monteath for making the Member for Commerce and Industry look so small in the row over the pruning of the Indian Companies' Act. In Calcutta the English merchants think much more of the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce than they do of Mr. W. H. Clark, and they resent what to them looks uncommonly like a piece of gratuitous spite. By the death of Sir Apcar A Apcar our commercial community has been reduced to a poverty of titled leaders. Sir Ay be Arthur is the only knight who may Sir said to still belong to Calcutta, and and Cecil Graham has left India for good David all; and Sir Ernest Cable and Sir Thomas than Yule are now Londoners, rathances a Ditchers. In the circumstith would knighthood for Mr. Monteo Simla is have had a double value. alings with proverbially obtuse in its de and in the the non-officials of Calcutta gravated its present case has recipient of a offence. The only reas not in the major honour, who Government, is actual service of the Principal of La Mr. Arden Wood, the rich is only a Martiniere College, which Its grant, demi-semi-State institu depend on its for instance, does not e examinations. success at the publi annually a lump Government give it principal's stipend sum which makes the

secure no matter how empty the forms. Mr. Wood has done very much in the last ten years to increase his usefulness and prestige of the College, and everybody who knows the influence for good he exerts on boys of the Anglican Communion will not consider a C. I. E. an excessive reward for labour, which does not bring one into the limelight, nevertheless is of immense value to the State. Only the other day he succeeded Mr. Madge as President of the Anglo-Indian Association, and has already infused new vigour into a body which was slowly becoming decorously effete. That he will ever be able to make the Association a living force in Indian politics I seriously doubt, but there is no reason why he should not be able to help it to achieve importance in the social uplift of a race threatened with submersion. Of the honours bestowed on officials there is little to say in the way of comment. Mr. Justice Stephen of the Calcutta High Court, who has been knighted, is not the most profound lawyer on the bench, but he shines in Society, and has done much to bring European and Indian into that companionship which makes for a better understanding and reciprocal good feeling.

I told you in a recent letter of the fine frenzy into which a section of the Bengalee press had worked itself over the Barisal Conspiracy case. The sequel was told in the High Court yesterday when the Advocate-General made an application before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mookerjee for the appointment of a special Bench to try the editor and manager and printer of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* for contempt of court. A day before this application the *Patrika* was called upon to deposit Rs. 5,000 under the Press Act for its comments on the Jagatsi Asram Case. Whether the Government of Bengal believe that these comments incited the two unsuccessful attempts on the life of Mr. Gordon, the Sub-Divisional officer concerned in the case, we do not know, but there are many outside the Secretariat who on putting two and two together pronounce it to be a case of cause and effect. Babu Motilal Ghose, the Editor of the "Patrika" is in private life one of the mildest of men with an amiable devotion to spiritualism; but in the editorial chair he is the "Lion of the Fold of Judah. You may be sure that countless Bengalees will denounce his prosecution as persecution, and the resultant danger will be twofold, because the *Patrika* while welcoming the repeal of the partition denounced the change of capital with as much bitterness as any Anglo-Indian paper. The imaginative Bengalee mind will readily conjure up a martyrdom in which both the Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bengal figure as relentless tyrants of a national hero Babu Motilal Ghose was the central figure in the an historic obeisance to His Majesty the as King, when he first visited Calcutta Uniti-Prince of Wales. Since then the poor of cians of Bengal regarded the editor alleged the *Patrika* as a highly privi liked person who could say what he with about officials and official acts of the impunity. The present action taken Government of Bengal has struck case is all of a heap. The contempt ry jourfixed for Wednesday, and even how the nalist is interested to hear on the Special Bench will dogmatize comment right and extent of editorial editors are on a case *sub judice*. Most ge rulings of in a fog in this matter, for the bewildering the Courts at Home are a ate subject of as they are on the cogn newspaper libels.

After being under trial for several months, a young Irishman named Charles Booth was yesterday Magistrate to by the Second Presidency ment, and a fine three months imprisonment into Calcutta of Rs. 1,000 for smuggli After his arrest, 491 ounces of cocaine. tried very hard the Preventive officer say his companion to get him to give awitty, the Collector in crime, for Mr. Wh vinced in his own of Customs, was cor tic system of commind, that the giga which Calcutta is caine smuggling of the work of a devil the pivot, was not low like Booth. There may-care young fel directing the operawere older heads cats-paw would only tions, and if thes possible to end the split it might be. But Booth was dreadful traffic principle of honour staunch to thieves. He repudiated the among the thieves that he was not base insinuatio do his own smuggling clever enough t and laughed at the idea on a large scale grit enough to take his that he had no ile. When he is releasgruel with a s he will be a marked man, ed from jail think he will find it profiand I hardly in Calcutta. The Pretable to rem artment nurse a hope that ventive Dep flection of a prison cell he in the calm r beauty of turning King's will see the it this hope is just as likely evidence, bu pointed as the other that he to be disapp away his associates rather would give criminal prosecution which than face a to result in the ruin of his was bound The Police and the Prevencharacter ice are agreed that the smuggtive Serv caine into Calcutta is the work ling of only organised gang of men who of a high e city in and out. You will hear know the ak of a particular man of wealth them sp Head Centre, but they have to as the that they have never yet been admit to implicate him in any of the able es they have been fortunate seizur h to make. If even a part of enou is said about him is true, then he what be mighty clever, a hero who must'd baffle Sherlock Holmes himself, wors cocaine habit is spreading visibly The Bengal, not only in the towns, in t also in the villages, and the bxcise authorities are at their wits ends to discover how so dear a drug is purchased so cheap by ryots who are for ever grumbling of their poverty and inability to pay moderate rents. Private practitioners in Calcutta, whose work is in the native towns among the poorer classes, will tell you that cocaine works more havoc with the health of the poor than cheap alcohol, and is responsible for more crime. When the Customs authorities arrested Booth they thought they had the key to the position, but evidently the profits of the trade are much too lucrative to let any of those engaged turn informer. If Sir Robert Laidlaw would have a peerage, he should engineer an international conference for the suppression of the production of cocaine in Europe, except in medicinal quantities.

The selection of Mr. Dunbar, Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, to give evidence before the Chamberlain Commission, has to a certain extent disarmed the suspicion of local bankers and financiers, but the only kind of witnesses to be welcomed would be safe men from a London point of view. Mr. Dunbar is one of the greatest banking experts in India, and adminis-

(Continued on page 8.)

SANITATION IN INDIA.

LORD SYDENHAM'S PLANS FOR REFORMS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Midleton drew attention to the resolution of the Government of India subordinating the Sanitary Commissioner to the Director-General of the Medical Service.

After welcoming Lord Sydenham, who took a seat on the cross benches, Lord Midleton reviewed the history of the whole question. He urged the advantages of the Commissioner being free from the trammels of the Director-General. He pointed out the improvement effected in the health of the Army, but the figures regarding the civil population must fill them with concern. A step backward had been taken where there should have been one forward, and he invited the Government to recast the whole of its decisions of the last two years on this question.

Lord Crewe admitted that the view favouring the complete divorce of medicine and sanitation was strongly held, but the contrary opinion was held just as strongly. He admitted that the present system fell far short of Lord Midleton's ideal, but he pointed to the social and religious difficulties of enforcing sanitary rules on the peoples of India. If Lord Midleton's sanitary friends were let loose in India, the country would soon be in a state of revolution, compared with which 1857 would be child's play. When Lord Midleton talked of losing two million lives each year through preventible causes, he would have expected to find the sentiment stated in that way in some extreme vernacular paper, rather than by a former Secretary of State for India. He looked forward to the time, when there would be a distinct local sanitary service throughout India.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Crewe added that, when it was necessary to spend so much on education and defence, there was not much available for sanitation, though he did not think that even compared with education and defence the expenditure on sanitation was contemptible. He agreed that the sanitary service ought largely to be staffed by Indians, and announced that four new Deputy Sanitary Commissioners would be appointed in addition to several Medical Officers.

Lord Sydenham said that the Commissioner's work was altogether admirable, and had saved a large number of lives. Lord Midleton under-rated the difficulty of sanitary reforms. Lord Sydenham did not find fault with the subordination of the Commissioner; there were many questions in regard to which it was difficult to say whether they were on the sanitary or medical side of any dividing line. He proceeded to state the general lines, on which progress should be made. Firstly, initiative in sanitary reform must originate with the local governments, who alone knew local needs, and how far it was possible to go with the acquiescence of their people, which was of the first importance. Lord Sydenham especially urged the need for nurses to eradicate the present barbarous methods at confinements, which were responsible for a deplorable mortality among mothers. There should be greater encouragement for Indian women to take up the profession of medicine. He also urged the extension of hospitals and dispensaries in rural districts, all of which would have an educative effect on the masses, and smooth the path of sanitary progress. The Government of India should give liberally to water supply and drainage schemes wherever local authorities were willing to help. It would be preferable for such aid to be given in the form of a permanent annual grant, not in the demoralising form of doles. Lastly, Lord Sydenham dwelt on the importance of continuous scientific investigations. We were moving in the right direction in these respects, but the pace should be quickened.

The subject then dropped.

THE POLO CUP.

ENGLISH TEAM FAVOURITES.

LONDON, June, 10.

America is agog with excitement over the first of the international polo matches to be played to-day.

The Americans are gratified at the reinstatement of the old team, Messrs. Whitney, "Larry" and "Monte" Waterbury and Milburn, while the Englishmen, who are favourites at 5 to 2 on, are delighted at meeting their old opponents.

ACCIDENT TO MR. KEENE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that an accident to Mr. Foxhall Keene has occurred in a game in which the four selected players, Messrs. Stoddard, Milburn, Keene and Malcolm Stevenson, were meeting the four reservists, including the two Waterburys. The game closed with the score of five all, the chosen team having had the worst of the play. As the new representatives had been chosen for their combination play, in the side which Mr. Keene's accident disturbed, it was necessary to re-constitute the team with the result that the defenders of 1911 returned. There is a difference of opinion as to whether Mr. Keene's accident may not prove a blessing in disguise to the Americans. The *Times* correspondent has not admired Milburn's play as forward. He partly blames the feeding of the players behind, but estimates that in the trial match he was two goals below his form at back.

The *Daily Mail's* statement as to the poisoning of Captain Ritson is not confirmed by other writers, who merely speak of slight indisposition and anticipate his being in good form to-morrow.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says: "Captain Riston is ready to play the game of his life."

The *Times* points out that the Englishmen have only played once on the match ground, and that their first really fast trial will be in the match itself.

DERBY SENSATION.

PURPOSE OF LATE SUFFRAGETTE.?

INTENDED TO STOP THE KING'S HORSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 10.

At a meeting of the Suffragettes today Mrs. Mansel stated that the late Miss Davison had expressly purposed stopping the King's horse, challenging thereby the Supreme Head of the country by an act which newspapers would have to chronicle.

THE LATE MISS DAVISON.

PUBLIC FUNERAL TELEGRAM TO THE KING.

LONDON, June 10.

The Suffragettes have arranged for a public funeral for the late Miss Davison. The coffin will be taken in procession across London to King's Cross, whence it will be conveyed to Northumberland for interment. Those participating in the procession will carry special banners with Biblical inscriptions.

A meeting, held in London yesterday evening, sent the following telegram to the King:—"Constitutional methods having failed, Emily Davison has given her life to call attention to women's passionate demand. We call on our King to give serious attention to the appeal of womanhood."

Letters from Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst were read at the meeting exulting in the heroism of Miss Davison, whose last words are stated to have been "Fight on, God will give victory."

Two Suffragettes were arrested at Richmond yesterday, on suspicion of being concerned in the Hurst Park outrage.

A "BOOK OF CRIMES."

SUFFRAGETTE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OPENED.

LONDON, June 9.

The Suffragette conspiracy trial opened at the Old Bailey to-day.

Sir John Simon, for the Crown, pointed to the activity of the Women's Social and Political Union, and showed that it had an income of £35,710. He dwelt on the speeches of Suffragettes, which urged the perpetration of outrages and characterised the mass of papers found at the Suffragette headquarters recording the outrages as a "Book of Crimes" He emphasised that the expenses of the perpetrators had been paid, and that they had also been rewarded with medals, etc., after the manner of soldiers for active service.

THE DISQUALIFICATION OF CRAGANOUR.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 10.

Messrs. Weatherby have made the following official statement with regard to the disqualification of Craganour in the Derby.

"An appeal was lodged by Mr. Dorling, Clerk of the Course, on Saturday. It was received by the Epsom stewards on Monday, June 9th. The Stewards were unable to entertain the appeal, as it was not lodged in the time prescribed by rule."

The rule prescribes 48 hours.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

AUSTRALIA BEATEN BY AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 9.

In the preliminary round of the Davis Cup contest between America and Australasia, McLoughlin (America) beat Doust by 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. The Americans have thus won the three matches required in this event.

NEW YORK, June 10.

In the preliminary round of the Davis Cup contest here, Williams, (America) beat Rice (Australasia) 1-6, 4-6, 6-1, 9-7, 6-2. America has thus beaten Australasia by four matches to one in this meeting.

AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

BUDAPEST, June 10.

Count Tisza has formed a Cabinet. The majority of the Ministers holding office under M. Lukacs have been retained.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

LONDON, June 10.

Underwriters have been saddled with 75 per cent. of the 5 1-2 millions sterling.

BRITISH LIVESTOCK TO ARGENTINE.

LONDON, June 10.

The Argentine Republic has revoked the decree prohibiting the importation of livestock from Britain.

A SUCCESSFUL AVIATOR.

LONDON, June 10.

The French aviator Moulinais has flown from Paris to Berlin in eight hours.

MARCONI DEALS.

QUESTIONS ASKED IN PARLIAMENT.

ALLEGED PURCHASE OF SHARES FOR PARTY FUNDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.

At to-day's sitting of the Marconi Committee, Mr. Illingworth, who succeeded the Master of Elibank as Chief Liberal Whip, testified that Captain Murray, the Master of Elibank's brother had informed him that the Master of Elibank made a purchase of the 3,000 American Marconi shares in April and May 1912 on behalf of the Liberal Party. Mr. Illingworth himself knew nothing of these shares, nor where they were. A list of the Liberal Party's investments handed to him by Lord Murray did not include them.

The Chairman announced that Lord Murray had cabled in April that he was returning in July; he added that he had never had any interest in English Marconis. The Committee cabled in reply that that would be too late to give evidence. Lord Murray again cabled that he regretted that owing to important business in Mexico and the West Indies, he was unable to alter his decision.

Mr. Salaman, trustee of the estate of the stock-broker Fenner, continuing his evidence, said that the Master of Elibank was a creditor for over £30,000 on Fenner's estate.

MR. ASQUITH QUESTIONED.

At question time in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith, replying to several questions, said that he was first aware of Lord Murray's transactions when he returned from abroad at the beginning of last week. He knew nothing whatever about whether the money belonged to Lord Murray or to the Radical Party's funds. He replied in the negative to a question as to whether he knew of any transactions of any other of his colleagues, which had not hitherto been disclosed.

THE BALKANS.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

BELGRADE, June 10.

General Putnik, the Chief of the Servian General Staff, has arrived here by special train, and will attend a Council, presided over by the King, to consider Bulgaria's reply to the Servian Note. It is expected that the reply will be in the negative. Active preparations for war are being made.

PEACE CONFERENCE ENDS.

SEPARATE TREATY AGREEMENTS SUGGESTED.

LONDON, June, 9.

Reuter learns that the Peace Conference has closed its sittings. The delegates decided that a definite result would be more easily reached if the Peace Treaty were completed by agreement separately concluded between the respective Governments.

M. Voinovitch, the Montenegrin delegate, presiding at the last sitting, expressed, in a valedictory speech, the homage of the delegates for King George, and the gratitude to the British Government and the Nation for their hospitality.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN PERSIA.

LONDON, June 10.

Speaking as a guest of the Central Asian Society's dinner held last night, Lord Inchcape regretted that the construction of the Baghdad Railway was in non-British hands, but it was gratifying that, owing to Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy, we were having at least a finger in that pie. He looked forward to the time when there would be a British Railway from Mohammerah into Western Persia, believing that there would be great developments in that part of the world.

Lord Ronaldshay, presiding, said that Lord Inchcape was understood to be interested in such a Railway, and he hoped that at no distant time Lord Inchcape would be able to announce that the construction of the line had begun as an exclusively British concession. Our interests in the middle East were permanent, and he believed, with respect to the Baghdad Railway, that we should have obtained better terms had the efforts of the Central Asian Society to keep public attention on Middle Eastern matters been attended with better success.

AEROPLANE ENGINES.

PRIZE OFFERED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 10.

The Government offers a prize of £5,000 for the best aeroplane engine. Orders to the amount of £40,000 will be given to the makers of the best engines fulfilling the Government's requirements.

THE LEATHERHEAD FIRE.

LONDON, June 9.

Arrangements are being made for most of the scholars at Leatherhead to return to their homes.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON. June 10.

Three-hundred and forty-three ships will take part in the naval manœuvres in July.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, and Vice-Admiral Sir George Callaghan, will be the opposing commanders.

HOME RULE BILL.

MR. BALFOUR WARNS THE GOVERNMENT.

POSSIBILITY OF A "GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He pointed out the length of time occupied in its discussion last Session and affirmed that throughout there had been no sign of the falling off of Parliamentary support. He analysed the figures of the by-elections since the introduction of the Bill, and declared that it was impossible for anyone to contend that there was any evidence that the mass of electorate disapproved of the verdict of the House.

Mr. Balfour, in moving the rejection, of the Bill, said he believed that if the Government persisted in its present course there would be a great national calamity. Ulster was firmly determined to maintain at all costs what it regarded as its inalienable right to remain part of the United Kingdom, He appealed, not to the Government's feeling of omnipotence but to its conscience.

ULSTER PLOT MYSTERY.

STABLE IN LONDON RENTED BY WELL-DRESSED GENTLEMEN.

LONDON, June 9.

The rifles seized at Dublin came from a stable at Hammersmith, whither they had been conveyed from a ship at Wapping.

The police are watching the stable, where there are still 4,500 rifles. They have notified the authorities in Ireland of the departure of each consignment. The stable is rented by a party of well-dressed gentlemen.

NAVAL BUILDING.

EFFECT OF ACCELERATED PROGRAMME.

LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Churchill informed Sir William Byles that the acceleration of the three contract Dreadnoughts would necessitate an additional expenditure of half a million in 1913 and a quarter of a million in 1914, with a corresponding reduction in the two following years.

A ZEPPELIN FLIGHT.

GREAT RECEPTION IN VIENNA.

LONDON, June 10.

The Zeppelin airship "Sachsen" has flown from Baden-Baden to Vienna, a distance of 435 miles, in eight hours.

The "Sachsen," on its arrival, was received with salutes from guns and cheers from the crowds. It circled round the Schoenbrun Palace, from the balcony of which the Emperor watched its evolutions, and then descended at Aspern.

The Burgomaster gave a banquet in honour of Count Zeppelin.

THE RT. HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Rt. Hon. George Wyndham's death took place suddenly at a hotel, from congestion of the lungs. The death has caused dismay in Dover, his constituency, where it was not known that he was ill.

In the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Asquith paid a warm tribute to Mr. Wyndham's services.

HOME IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, June 9.

The imports for May show an increase of £6,211,288, and the exports an increase of £5,025,787. The increase in imports was principally in food, drink, and tobacco, and amounted to 24 millions; also in timber, half-a-million, and wool, a quarter-of-a-million. Cotton decreased by £365,856. The increases in exports were in iron and steel manufactures, two millions; cotton goods, one million; and wool £206,400.

ENGLISH CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, June 9.

Middlesex beat Surrey, at Lord's, by 79 runs.

Northamptonshire beat Essex, at Northampton, by 8 wickets.

DUTCH LABOURERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 9.

Some hundreds of Dutch agricultural labourers have arrived in Suffolk to work on sugar-beet farms.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A PINNACE.

LONDON, June 10.

Captain Crick, Royal Marines, and two seamen of the battleship "Temeraire" were drowned yesterday, through the capsizing of a pinnace during a sailing race off Bangor, County Down.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

INVITATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

VAST INFLUENCE OF LORD ROBERTS'S CAMPAIGN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON, June 10.

Mr. J. Allen, the New Zealand Minister of Defence and Education, at an entertainment in honour of his return from England, said that Mr. Asquith had invited New Zealand to appoint a permanent representative to the Committee of Imperial Defence. Full acceptance of the invitation, said Mr. Allen, would be inconvenient, but they should accept as it far as possible. During his tour in Great Britain he had found a strong Imperialist feeling. The efforts of Lord Roberts were having vast influence.

PUTUMAYO ATROCITIES.

BRITISH DIRECTORS DESERVING OF SEVERE CENSURE.

LONDON, June 9.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Putumayo atrocities says that the employees of the company were a gang of ruffians and murderers, who "shot, burned, tortured, and violated in a spirit of wanton devilry. The British directors cannot absolve themselves, from the charge of culpable negligence regarding the labour conditions prevailing in Putumayo." The Committee think that they deserve severe censure.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURTS.

A NEW EXPERIMENT IN FORMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Many speculators as to the future of the Calcutta Police Court are set at rest by a resolution in the *Calcutta Gazette* this evening which states that in order to relieve the congestion it has been decided as an experimental measure to create two new courts, one in northern and the other in central Calcutta; these courts will each be presided over by a stipendiary magistrate assisted by a honorary magistrate and the scheme will leave the Chief Presidency and other magistrates of Lal Bazar free to deal with all cases from the central part of the town. The scheme is to be brought into operation as soon as possible.

THE HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

PREPARATIONS IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW June, 10.

The public meeting to make arrangements of the treat to children on the Viceroy's birthday was largely attended. It was decided to separate the boys and girls into sections and provide amusements and refreshments for them in various parts of the city. Mr. Mumtaz Hosain, in a speech, said that Lady Hardinge's first thought was for the sick children throughout India, and only the absence of the necessary funds precluded her from arranging for all the children of India, whether in good health or otherwise. Lady Hardinge had, however, called upon the public generally to provide for those children for whom she was not in a position to provide and it was the duty of the citizens of Lucknow to respond to that appeal.

Subscription lists were then circulated and a sum exceeding Rs. 1,000 was subscribed on the spot. It is hoped that considerably more than this will be forthcoming before the 20th instant.

AN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FOR THE PUNJAB.?

TO BE RUN ON ENGLISH LINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 10.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, has addressed a circular letter to various local gentlemen proposing the formation of an athletic association for the Punjab on the lines of the M. C. C. and other well-known athletic organisations in England. The object is to give permanence and status to the existing amateur clubs and to regulate the tournaments in which they take part.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A POLICE SERGEANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Inspector-General of Police has concluded the enquiry into the complaint made sometime ago by the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur, Member of the Supreme Council, regarding the treatment accorded to him by Sergeant Wise, of the Government Railway Police, at Howrah. It was alleged that the sergeant stopped the complainant from passing through the gate reserved for first and second-class passengers. The gate was intended for Europeans, although nothing was written there to that effect. The enquiry has resulted in the discharge of the sergeant from the service on account of incivility and want of tact.

ARMS FOR THE PERSIAN GENDARMERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June. 10.

It is understood that all the arms and ammunition for the Persian gendarmery at Shiraz have reached their destination safely.

It is understood that Mr. George Manners Smith C. I. E., Chief Engineer in the Burma Public Works Department and Secretary to the Government of Burma, P. W. D., will retire in September after thirty-four years' service in India and Burma,

BENGAL DACOITY.

BOMBS EXPLODED NEAR A HOUSE.

FOUR OF THE MISCREANTS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 10

Further particulars of the dacoity, committed in the house of Purna Ghundra Raha of Kakauri in Madaripur subdivision of Faridpur District, are to the effect that the dacoits who were 40 in number, exploded bombs near the house. They wore black and white coats, banians, dhoties and red and white pugris and carried swords, revolvers and torches. They did not assault any of the inmates of the house but threatened to kill any one who attempted to get out. The miscreants gave out that their motive was to do good to the country. On a whistle being blown they left the house. Four arrests have since been made.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST MORE STRIKERS.

On enquiry at the Victoria Terminus last evening it was stated that nothing had occurred indicative of any further trouble and that the railway strike was a thing of the past. There was no interference with the running of the local and Mail Trains. But the notice announcing the late departure of the down Manmad express from the terminal station still remains on the board.

There is no further disturbance with the B. B. and C. I. men, and all of them have resumed work. It is hoped that the trouble at Rutlam will also be ended soon.

Mr. Rogers, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, informed our representative at four o'clock last evening that he had had no news up to that time from Madras or elsewhere regarding the attitude of the men. Questioned as to whether he considered the strike had ended, he said he could not say anything further than what had already been reported to the public. He expected some news in the night.

STORY OF FIREMAN'S UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Another case in which the strikers were charged with rioting was heard yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court by Mr, Frank Oliveira, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, six firemen and a call boy, named Bahadin Khudabux, Sarafarkhan Jasrwokhan, Syed Hussein, Ismail Mahomed, Mahomed Dadumia, Gosai Deva and Mogral Mahad, being prosecuted by Inspector Ruttonji R. Miza of the Railway Police. The charge against them was that they were members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was, by means of criminal force, to compel other firemen to join in the railway strike, and with rioting between 5 a.m. and 12 noon of the 1st instant.

It appears that on the 1st instant, while the up Verar local train was between the home and distant signals at Elphinstone-road station, the emergency chain was pulled by some one in the train and the train was stopped. The driver noticed the home signal raised to danger and a red flag held up. A crowd of nearly three hundred men gathered and enquired for the fireman Ameer Khan, who had already disappeared at the sight of the men. The driver was threatened by the men, in case he dared to start the train. When the train started the chain was pulled up again and stopped.

The guard of the train gave corroborative evidence.

Ameer Khan Syed Mahomed, the fireman, whom the strikers were in search of, stated that at the sight of the men he went and hid under the seat in a second class compartment. The strikers found him out at Elphinstone road Station and assaulted him. He was beaten all along the route to a chwal, where the strikers had taken him.

The witness identified the accused as those who had assaulted him.

The Hindu brakesman, Narayen, was the last witness examined for the prosecution. He said that the brakes were broken by the strikers, amongst whom were three of the accused and he saw them assaulting the fireman.

The case was adjourned.

FIRE BRIGADE STRIKE.

WHOLE OF NATIVE FORCE LEAVE THE RANGOON STATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Rangoon, June 10.

The Khalassis of the Central Fire Station struck work yesterday and proceeded in a body to the Municipal Office. They were met there by the officiating Chief Engineer, who ordered them to return to the fire-station, where he promised he would listen to their grievances. After inquiring into the matter, he reported it to the President, who ordered the summary dismissal of two serangs for inciting the men to mutiny and to refuse to work Upon this becoming known the whole native force left in a body.

Temporary arrangements have been made for the protection of property from fire by the Municipal Engineers' staff, who report for duty at fire station.

FIREMEN GO ON STRIKE.

RANGOON, June 10.

In connection with the strike of Serangs and Kalassis at the Central Fire Station, the employees of the Chief Engineers' office were pressed into service last night to meet any emergencies. Fortunately, however, there was no fire. Arrangements are being made for recruiting a new crew for the station.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Thirty-five accused persons in the Barisal Conspiracy Case were brought to-day before Mr. Nelson, Additional District Magistrate of Backergunj, when an application for adjournment was made on behalf of the Crown. The Magistrate adjourned the case unti the 17th, Tuesday next.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 23.

ATHLETICS.

The remarkable increase in the interest taken in athletics since the revival of the 'Olympic Games' becomes more evident every day. It may not be very marked in England, due to lack of enterprise on the part of governing bodies, and the poor support given to the schemes launched by those who are enthusiastic. Elsewhere, however, the "boom" is very evident, European countries, the over-seas Dominions and the United States having taken the fever badly. An indication of the great interest in American foot-racing was well shown by the record field for the recent modified Marathon race from the outskirts of New York to the City Park. No fewer than 1,400 competitors competed, victory going to Hannes Kolehmainen of Finland, who now wears the colours of the Irish-American A.C. He was timed to run the 12 miles course in 65 mins. 15 3-5 secs. finishing just one minute in front of H. Smith of New York, his time being 3 mins. better than the previous record by L. Scott. Kolehmainen's win shows that he is in fine form although the doctor who examined him before the start said he was suffering from an enlarged heart and ran grave risks by racing.

HOME CRACKS.

E. W. Lloyd's record breaking feat at 50 miles seems to have done him no harm, for he turned out five days later and won a one mile level race (open to his district, in just inside 5 mins. Both he and H. Green, (who created new records from 21 to 26 miles) will compete in the English Marathin race at the end of the month. J. Corkery of Canada is the present holder, and the field will be a representative one. Tatu Kolehmainen of Finland, Alhgreen of Sweden, Christenson (a Dane) representing Germany, are some of the prominent visitors. With France, Canada, Italy, and South Africa, also represented, the race will be thoroughly international.

Green has not had much time to get over his big record performance, but he ought to make a great showing, even against Kolehmainen, apparently the best class man in the field.

Applegarth and Jackson, are England's top notchers at Sprinting and Miling, respectively, and they are both real record breakers. The former did a sound performance when winning the level "100" at Raynes Park last Saturday, A rain-sodden turf track and a head wind presents a big handicap, yet the English furlong champion reached the tape in 10 2-5 secs.

The other athlete named has been elected President of the Oxford University Athletic Club, which means some considerable enterprise. As the winner of the 1,500 metres race at the "Olympic" Games, it ought to follow that he will do what he can to induce other Oxford athletes to be keen on "Olympic" affairs, If the proposed match between the representatives of Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge takes place next September, it may keep Jackson out of the English Championship in July. Should the American trip fall through, however the Oxford man may run, in which case he may put up a new English amateur record. The present figures stand at 4 min. 16 4-5 secs. which is on a par with his 3 mins. 56 4-5 secs. for 1,500 metres at Stockholm. Mention of this is a reminder that England is trying to induce the "Olympic" officials to change the event to 1,600 metres at future games. This would be in keeping with the other events—200, 400, 800, metres, and also nearly approaching the English mile.

Before finishing with athletic matters, mention may be made of a fine performance by E. Glover, the new ten miles champion of England. He won the 3 miles handicap from scratch at the Celtic F. C. sports last Saturday, running the distance in 15 mins. 1 sec. There was a stiff wind-up and he had caught his field two laps from home, consequently the performance was a very good one.

BOXING.

The National Sporting Club's offer of a £400 purse for a bout between Bomb, Billy Wells and Packy Mahoney of Cork has been accepted. Wells declined at first, but the club refused to increase the offer whereupon Wells gave way: It is a big drop from the thousands we heard about when the match between Wells and Johnson was under discussion, but the defeat of the Englishman by Al Palizer and Gunboat Smith, has detracted from his value as a draw. Wells is going on well for his bout with G. Carpenter at Ghent on June 1st. He will probably hold an advantage of quite 14 lbs. in weight, besides being taller and longer in the reach. After he is through with the French crack, he will keep in training for the match against Mahoney at the National Sporting Club on June 30th. The Cork man is one of those rugged fighters who trust to their strength and pluck to carry them through. He is real tough, and though Wells will probably get in half a dozen blows for every one he receives, it by no means, ensures his success. History teaches one that Wells can be beaten by one good punch, as Moir, Palizer and Smith have all proved when Wells apparently held the whip hand. Inability to stand punishment seems to be Well's weak spot and it is a serious one for a boxer.

London sportsmen have had two international bouts to claim their attention during the current week. Joe Hirst of America, and Jack Daniels of England, provided a tit-bit at the Ring on Saturday. The visitor forced the fighting, making play for the body. The home man held his own for six rounds, but then fell away. Hirst being fully entitled to the verdict he got at the end of the stipulated ten rounds.

Then we had Louis Verger of France and Bandsman Rice in opposition at the Ring on Monday. It proved a a very hot affair, both being eager to mix it. Verger looked like going out in the second round, he being sent to the flour no fewer than eight times. The manner he recovered was wonderful but he was clearly outpointed. The end came in the sixth round, the Frenchman retiring after going through the ropes.

THE TURF.

The sensations of the week have been the defeat of Steadfast by Tracery, and the turning of the tables on Louvois by Craganour. Tracery won the St. Leger last year and the American-bred son of Rock Sand has evidently trained on during the winter as he met Steadfast (5 years) at level weights. The

race under notice was the Burwell Plate at New Market, Tracery carrying 136lbs, and running the 1½ miles in 2 min. 32 secs. Steadfast may have been below his best form as instanced by Lord Derby's colt finishing behind Jackda. There is no doubt about the winner's ability however, and he looks like a cup horse. Possibly Prince Palatine, the St. Leger winner of 1911, may be capable of beating him, otherwise this season's cup honours look likely to go to Mr. Belmont's colt this season.

When Louvois won the Two thousand Guineas, beating Craganour, it appeared as though the latter was a non-stayer. This idea was exploded in the Newmarket stakes on Wednesday when Mr. Bower Ismay's crack very easily turned the tables on Louvois. Denny Maher was not afraid to cut out a fast pace, the watch showing 2 mins. 5 2-5 secs. for the 1 1-4 miles. This, for a 3 year old, carrying 126 lbs. represents fast going and the performance is a fine public trial for the Derby. The win points to Craganour starting favourite for the big Epsom race, and, as the course is an easy one, the son of Desmond-Veneration looks to have a big chance.

TENNIS.

TheHon. N. S. Lytton showed splendid form in the challenge round of the amateur tennis championship, turning the tables on E.M. Baerlein, who deprived Lytton of the honours a year ago. The winner's service gained him much praise and was the real factor in the match. A finer struggle has not been seen for a long time, for after the challenger had won the opening set (6-4) the holder secured the next two at 6-4 and 6-5. Lytton then rose to the occasion, taking the next time at 6-5 and 6-2. The scores clearly show how evenly matched the rivals were.

POLO.

Mr. W. S. Buckmaster has so far recovered from his recent accident that he was able to lead the old Cantabs to victory against Tigers at Hurlingham on Saturday. The losers were led by Capt. Mirza Beg, whose brilliant form with the Indian team which won the Coronation Cup in 1911 is well remembered.

The English team now in America seems to have shaped well in the opening practice match judging by the 26 to nil win over the American scratch side. Beating the American cup team is quite another matter, however, and, as D. Millburn is reported to have quite recovered from his accident, the holders will be very strong.

CRICKET.

The biggest performance of the week was Woolley's innings of 224 for Kent against Oxford University. He was batting four hours, and carried out his bat, having hit one 6, and thirty one 4's. Hobbs was also busy in the Surrey V. Gloucestershire match, playing a really faultless innings of 113 which occupied just under two hours. His best hits were two 6's, and twelve 4's.

Another remarkable feat was the scoring of two centuries by Mead of Hants against Leicestershire. His scores were 102 and 113 (not out), and this is the second time he has made two hundreds in a match, the previous "offence" also being against Leicestershire. Noted footballers in Makepeace and C. D. McIver made centuries in the Lancashire V. Essex match, the scores being 127 and 110 respectively.

BOWLING.

Turning to the bowlers, Hitch took 6 wickets for 49, Rushby 4 for 29, for Surrey v. Gloucestershire. Heap and Cook were to the fore for Lancs v. Essex, the former taking 3 for 12 and Cook 3 for 30. The Kent v. Oxford Varsity match showed Blyth to advantage, that Test bowler securing 4 victims for 27.

IN GENERAL.

H. Hicks and L. W. Henry each made 12 consecutive kills at the Gun Club's pigeon shooting meeting on Saturday. The famous Bordeaux-Paris cycle race has been won by a new comer in Mottrat who rode the 591 Kilometres in 19 hours, 19 mins.

Excellent form was shown by H. D. Gillies of Woking in the St. George's Cup at Sandwich, his winning score of 153 being made up of rounds in 75 and 77.

It is good news to know that another series of races for the America cup will be sailed in September of 1914.

Inman averaged 46 to the 31 by Reece in their last match of 18,000 up, which the Champion won by 5,940 points. Inman is now conceding Newman 4,500 in 18,000 up, the youngster distinguishing himself on the second day when he made a break of 446.

A motor cycle, with side-car race at the Brookland's track on Monday ended in favour of a Singer, driven by B. Haywood, the 70 miles 1,160 yards being covered in 71 min. 43 sec.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

ters the wide system of the Bank of Bengal with remarkable skill and vigour. His evidence will be far more valuable than that of academicians like Mr. Gokhale, or has-beens like Sir Daniel Hamilton. Calcutta is also glad that Mr. H. M. Ross, the author of that famous pamphlet, "The Triumph of the Standard" is to be a witness. He speaks his mind courageously, and knows more about our currency than anybody with the single exception of Sir Shapurji Broacha. We are surprised, however, to find Mr. Reginald Murray omitted. Nine bankers out of ten in India would have picked him first. But at Simla and Whitehall they are as inscrutable as the rulers of a higher region.

If the philosophers are right, the "bustee" dwellers of Calcutta are the happiest mortals on earth. Their wants are few, and the chains that bind them to the world—their worldly possessions—are also few. On Saturday morning, says the "Englishman" when it began to rain in floods, the scenes in some of the "bustees" in Calcutta brought home to the observer the truth of the philosopher's saying that the less one's wants the greater his happiness. The "bustee" people watched the rising floods in the street with contempt. In some case where the water invaded a "bustee" the dwellers in the huts promptly gathered all that they possessed, and with their belongings under their arms, climbed over a cot and remained their until the floods had subsided. Some of them asked if they had ever known it to rain so hard in so many minutes in Calcutta before said they either did not known or did not care. Asked what they would do if the huts were washed away, they said if it must be, it will be.

CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

(By PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

In Persia, as in Central Asia, the confusion of races is singularly complicated by the confusion of languages. It is as difficult to determine the characteristics of the Scythian tongue as of the Scythian race, Turanian or Turcoman. Some generalising a simple qualificative, as the Greeks did, call "Scythian" every language, and every dialect which the Nomads spoke. These, who resolve the problem thus, recognise that antiquity had wrongly placed among the Scythians, more than one foreign tribe. There were Scythians who spoke a purely Aryan dialect; others who understood but the Iranian tongue. The word Scythian is but a geographic expression; it responds to no precise idea of race, or tongue.

THE KURDS IN IRAN

speak a melange of Iranian, Aramaic, and Arabic. While the Iranian element maintains its preponderance in the north, it is scarcely to be found in a few phrases in the south. By a like phenomenon, in oriental Iran the Brahoui idiom which the Beluchis of the north-east speak, is wholly distinct from the Beluch of the south, which is almost Dravidian. As to the Turanians, linguists class them in the Tartar branch of the Ural-Altaic family parallelly with the Finnish, Mongolian, and Tungus branches. Here the linguist misleads the historian. When then the Tartars invaded Turkestan, the Aryans who lived in the invaded territory, accepting the conquest, adopted the language of the conquerors. But it was the Aryan race, which in the course of time, imposed its "type" on the Tartars. Thus, when the linguists give a signal of the Mongols, the anthropologists find Aryans only. The influence of the white race dominates that of the yellow. The conquerors lost colour in touch with the conquered. The absence of nationality, which characterises the peoples of occidental Asia, leave each free to adopt the language and the morals which suit it best. Herodotus says that, when Greek merchants went trading to Bokhara, they had seven dragomans following them. Strabo cites a city in the Caucasus where "more than sixty dialects were heard." These complications, however, do not bar the way of the linguist attempting a generalisation Even as the confusion of races has known a conciliation with the grand repartition of the peoples of Central Asia into two principal groups,

TURANIAN AND IRANIAN

even so among the languages and dialects spoken from the Jaxartes to the Persian Gulf, and from the Indus to Mt. Zagros, is to be found a language which characterises Iran more specially. Zend is the Iranian tongue par excellence, which was understood by Bactrians, Medes, and Persians, as Sanscrit is the characteristic tongue of the Aryans of India. Although the classification of Iranian languages is still a subject of delicate studies, it seems that one may include, Zend, ancient Persian, and antique Armenian under this designation. It is probable they were different idioms spoken at the same epoch, subject to special developments. The study of Zend points to its being richer than ancient Persian, that the accumulation of consonants is more frequent in it, that semi-vowels do not exist in it, while at the same time it offers a close relationship to Vedic Sanscrit. A comparison of ancient Persian with Sanscrit having given the linguists the impression of a certain unity, they have formulated the theory that the group of Iranian languages comprises Vedic Sanscrit, and that all are derived from the same primitive tongue. These languages are dead. We have Sanscrit in the Vedas, Zend in the Persic Cunciform inscriptions. Ancient Persian has disappeared. Bactrian, or Bactro-Persic remains to us in the writings of Zoroaster. Zend, of which the Bactrian idiom is the best type, has two known dialects: the one ordinary, the other that of the "Gathas." Ignorance of the signification of the word Zend permits the adoption of the qualificative "Bactrian," to designate the language Zoroaster wrote the Avestain. Whence is born the idea of the common origin of.

IRANIAN ZEND AND VEDIC SANSCRIT?

From the word Arya, being the same in both the languages, by which the chosen people designated themselves. From a historic standpoint the adoption of the word Arya may be objected to, as it became defenitive with the Persians in the time of the Sassanians, "Those fiery zealots of their ancient national religion." The points of resemblance between Zend and Sanscrit became the elements of the desired "mother tongue." Consistent with this was the work of picking out all words of the same nature from the two languages, to form them into an ingenious vocabulary of the premitive language in question. This is the "Indo-European" tongue from whence are derived say they, Hindu and Iranian, Pelasgic and Hellenic, Italian and Slav, Germanic and Celtic. From comparison and analysis of the words common to most of the Aryan nations, philologists reconstitute the life of a people yet unknown to history. "Everything leads us to believe," says Max Miller, "that this language was of yore a living tongue, spoken in Asia by a small tribe, and in the beginning by a small family, living under a single roof even as the language of Camoens, of Cervantes, of Voltaire and of Dante was formerly spoken by some peasants, who had built their huts on the seven hills, near the Tibar." Bopp was the first to demonstrate the identity to be found existing between the words of the diverse Indo-European languages. His work was rendered possible for him by William Jones, Colebrooke, Carey and Wilkins, and his idea was realised by Schleicher and Chavee, who regarded the Indo-Enropean languages, as but varieties of a unique tongue spoken of yore in Central Asia.

THE TURANIAN LANGUAGES.

spoken in the north of Iran, have points of relation with Zend and Sanscrit. The names of numbers, some forenames, the expression of certain ideas, as also the designation of certain objects, establish these relations positively. It is evident that at the origin, the Irano-Aryan and Fino-Tartar or Turanians lived in the neighbourhood of one another, and borrowed numerous words. It remains to be known which of the Indo-European idioms approximates most to the mother-tongue and if one of these idioms may not be the mother-tongue itself. The geographic points where the first Aryans, speaking the first language had dwelt has not been finally determined. Pictet without hesitation places the country of the common tongue, on the vast plateau of Iran, in that immense quadrilateral which extends from the Indus to the Tigris and the Euphrates from the Oxus and the Jaxartes to the Persian gulf. It has been scientifically formulated by linguistics, that those idioms which in their ensemble faithfully approximate the common Indo-European type, are equally those which are the least remote from regions where this common type was spoken. The two languages which can compete best being Bactrian and Sanscrit, it has been consequently admitted that the mother-tongue ought to be Asiatic and spoken in Bactriana, or to the east of Bactriana. It was sought in Afghanistan, but as soon as documents were classified, the idea lost ground, and the Afghan tongue was said to be Semetic at bottom, with a few borrowed Aryan roots. For those who believe in the existence of an Indo-European mother-tongue, and of a people having spoken it, but who are embarrassed by Biblical Genesis, Bactriana is the chosen point of departure. Here was concentrated the Japhetic or Indo-European race towards 3 to 4000 B. C. This hypothesis is worth as much as another, and is but a hypothesis.

SCHOOLS FOR BIG GAME HUNTERS.

HINTS ON SIGHTING.

Shooting schools we have long had in plenty. Their main object, however, (says Mr. Henry Sharp in the "Daily Graphic") has been teaching of the art of shooting with the shot-gun. Not one appears to have taken up the practical side of rifle shooting. The prospective hunter of big game needs tuition no less than the veteran sportsman who seeks to keep fit requires practice. The establishment of a suitably-equipped school were rifle shooting might be practised under conditions as nearly as possible akin to those prevailing in actual sport would be welcomed by all hunters of big game This practice ground must be fixed up in some secure situation where shooting would be possible with the actual arms and projectiles at dummy tiger, lion, buffalo, bear, etc. The shooter could here practise at charging tiger or bear, and thus would become both speedy in handling and skilful in aiming his weapon. Further, he would acquire a practical knowledge of arms and projectiles that would stand him in good stead when ordering new rifles or again taking the field. To suggest shooting at imitations of the sort may savour somewhat of the artificial, still there can be no doubt whatever that such practice would serve a most useful purpose. From the very nature of the sport few big-game hunters have viewed lion or tiger in their natural evironment before being called upon to shoot them. He would be considered a madman who, without previous knowledge of horsemanship, would mount a spirited horse and essay to follow hounds across rough country. And yet there are men who, without practical knowledge of big-game shooting and without skill in the rapid and accurate manipulation of their weapons, will follow and attempt to shoot dangerous game in thick jungle or forest.

SIGHTING FOR RAPID AIMING.

Mr. Walter Winans gives some information respecting a form of rifle sighting that he has found to answer well for quick, close shots at rapidly-moving animals. He recommends a very big white bead of the shot-gun pattern for the fore-sight, and the back-sight a very open low V. Moreover, he says there must be no nonsense of wind gauges, elevating rear-sight, etc., and especially no black front-sight. "That such advice is the outcome of a close practical acquaintance with field conditions anyone who knows anything at all about it will readily concur. And equally, of course, for shooting at a charging bear long-range assistances, such as "wind gauges" and "elevating ear-sight," would be about as useful as a third wheel to a dogcart. Anyone of normal vision and with some aptitude for shooting who will try some such form of sighting as Mr. Winans recommends, practising quick firing at moving objects, firing at close range and with both eyes open standing not stiffly with both feet together, but freely and easily, with left foot advanced and body ready to take up the recoil of the first barrel preparatory to firing the second, may soon become independent of even such rudimentary back-sight as is recommended for short-range work. For really close work he will dispense with any such guide, for constant practice will give him the power instinctively to plant bullet after bullet upon a moving object the size of a bear's or a tiger's head at close range.

SNAP-SHOOTING WITH THE RIFLE.

Mr. Winans's instructions for quick shooting with the rifle are excellent. In fact, that is the true method to acquire if the hunter of big game would become a quick and certain shot. Everyone should practise this, both shot-gun man and rifleman. Give some of the most practised of shot-gunners hold of a rifle and they at once betray some sign that they want to lie or sit down to it in order to do justice to the powers of such an arm of precision. But when going about game shooting hear or there many men are to be found without the ability to let off their shotguns properly. They are not masters of the act of shouldering their "piece"; consequently there is too much of the one, two, three business about it. First, there is the placing to the shoulder; next a getting down of the face to the level of the rib for sighting purposes; and, third, the pulling of the trigger. And of course, this is entirely again speech and accuracy. The gun should come up to the level of the eye; the eye should not have to go down to the level of the gun. The latter movement is most awkward and unnatural; it produces a distorted view of things, and wastes valuable time. I may say that I have helped many friends to acquire the correct habit in respect of mounting the gun to the shoulder, and with happiest results. Further advice given in "Modern Sporting Gunnery," is to:—(1) Keep both eyes open; (2) look stedfastly at the object and at nothing else; (3) think stedfastly of the object, avoiding all thought of the gun, of the sight upon the rib, or of the background against which the game is configured; (4) on no account alter the focus of vision from the object to the gun-sight in an attempt to bring the latter to bear upon the former; the moment this is attempted when shooting at moving game the gun is involuntarily stopped and the quarry wins the race.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish

FOR

all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Palé

AND

Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

LEAGUE OF MODERN THOUGHT.

"HUMAN EVOLUTION."

The following is a summary of the third Address upon "Human Evolution" given by Major C. L. Peacocke at Secunderabad on the 6th instant under the auspices of the Imperial Service League of Modern Thought:—

Major Peacocke commenced his Address by reminding his hearers that he had tried in his previous lecture to show that, according to the theories under consideration, the work upon which each man is at present engaged is that of building qualities into and developing faculties within his Causal or permanent body; and that the method by which this is being effected is by the repeated incarnations of the Ego, by his putting himself into contact with the lower worlds through bodies made of their several kinds of matter. According to the use or misuse of his time in these bodies does he succeed in attaining the object of any incarnation. The period between one physical birth and another varies within very wide limits and is in no way arbitrary but depending upon the capacities of each individual Ego. As very rough averages it may be taken that the periods are for the undeveloped man a few decades, for the respectable man of small intellectual capacity (such as the artisan and small tradesman class) 250 years, for the cultured man of refinement and spirituality a thousand years, and for the more markedly developed 1500 years and over. When a man drops his physical body by what is called death he remains precisely the same man as to his thoughts, emotions and aspirations and he in no way becomes possessed of any entirely new faculty or virtue, the only difference being that he has got rid of the encumbrance of physical matter and life becomes freer and more vivid for him up to the limit of his capacity. Just in so far as he has during his physical life cultivated the higher emotions, such as love, sympathy as those that are aroused by scenery or music or beauty, will he have capacity within himself to enjoy and take advantage of his life in the emotional body and world. On the other hand just in so far as he has while in the physical body allowed himself to be a slave to the coarser and retarding emotions, such as hate, selfishness and sensuality, will he find his life in the emotional world a hell of suffering until those emotions have exhausted their strength and he becomes free to sense the higher levels of the emotional world. For example a drunkard will have his old craving for drink, but no longer having a physical throat down which to pour alcohol he will find it almost impossible to get into touch with the violent vibrations for which he craves and thus he will suffer the tortures of a burning desire which cannot be satisfied the natural fact behind the myth of the cup of Tantalus. If, however, he can get into touch with another drunkard who is still physically alive he may under certain conditions enjoy vicariously the "pleasure" of getting drunk in such a case the poor fellow still in physical life will have his craving doubled in intensity. In due course the man sheds his emotional body and his life becomes entirely centred in the mental world. The emotional body does not die like the physical, the process is rather one of the gradual dropping out of its various grades of matter commencing with the coarsest and so long as the coarsest is in preponderance the men will be oblivious of every emotion that cannot express itself in that matter thus man creates for himself the conditions of his after-death life. Having at length exhausted his powers of life in that world which contains the "purgatory" of the Christian, the "Summerland" of the Spiritualist, the "Happy Hunting Ground" of the Red Indian and the "Paradises" of various religions, the man enters upon his mental world life into which can penetrate nothing of evil or sorrow for he has lost touch with the only worlds in which such can exist. This world is consequently the "Heaven" of all religions, and so powerful is the effect of thought he will find there everything that he expected to find and will have his particular cup of joy filled to the brim. Having drained his cup he sinks to sleep once more and the last of his temporary bodies "dies", leaving him free in his "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The average man as yet has paid so little attention to the higher side of his nature that life in the Causal body is a dreamy sort of existence and he soon again puts himself forth into life in the lower worlds to spend another "day" at school. These remarks apply only to the man who is ignorant of the laws of human evolution and of the facts of the triple world in which he lives; for when a man while in the Physical body takes the trouble to learn the conditions of the after-death life and realizes that he has all of his bodies in use during physical life, he will of course pay some attention to the care of the non-physical bodies and will know exactly where he is and what to do when he loses the physical one. It is to be hoped that ere long these simple facts will form part of the normal education of young people.

The lecturer next pointed out that there was said to be a definite stage of development set for our humanity during the present dispensation or portion of the whole evolutionary scheme, and that those Egos who succeed in reaching that level by a certain date (perhaps millions of years hence) will be permitted to pass on into the next stage or dispensation, while those who fail to do so will have to wait for some future humanity in which to continue their evolution. There is no blame to be attached to those who at the "Day of Judgment" fail to attain "Salvation" excepting perhaps such as *could* have attained it but lost their opportunities by selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. The reason for this is that the Egos of our humanity did not come into existence at the same time, for many millions of years of growth lie between the cultured spiritual men and the hordes of undeveloped ones in every land, and hence it is impossible for all of the latter to catch up with the former in time to reach the required standard at the date appointed. The leading groups of Egos of our humanity were the "failures" of another humanity on another world, and they only came into this earth when the races that *started* their humanity here had attained a certain level of development. It is stated that about two-fifths of humanity will drop out in this manner when the rest of us pass onwards. The Goal of humanity is attained when the Ego has conquered the three worlds of form, has fully developed his Causal body and learned how to lay even it aside when united with the Monad, of which he is an expression in the same way as one of his personalities used to be an expression of himself. Some of our humanity have already reached that goal, some of those who stand out in history as great teachers, prophets, or rulers have since finished their human evolution, and many of these Super-Men are to-day holding offices in the Hierarchy which has th ordering of evolution on our earth. Some of them take on physical bodies and remain in close touch with us their younger brethren ever watching for those who are beginning to turn from the toys of the fleeting to seek the way out of the weary round of births and deaths.

Major Peacocke concluded by giving a vivid picture of the scheme of government of the Solar System and its planets. The governing body is a Great Hierarchy of many grades of Intelligence and Power stretching from advanced members of our humanity to the Seven Mighty Ones standing next below the Logos, who is the Supreme Ruler of His System. But one will animates this Hierarchy from its highest to its humblest member, the will of the Logos. In supreme charge of our Earth is a mighty super-human being, the Viceroy of the Logos to whom this particular part of the Solar System has been entrusted. Many are the Departments in the government of this world; and each Department has an Official at its head with a host of minor Officials under Him. Two of these Departments immediately concern us; namely, the Ruling and the Teaching ones. At the head of the Ruling Department is a Minister, the archetype of every human king or ruler; and likewise at the head of the Teaching Department is another Minister, the archetype of every true priest and teacher. The one regulates the outward affairs of the nations and of civilizations, raising this one and suppressing that one as may be best for humanity as a whole; while the other founds religions suitable to the different types of men, for which purpose he either comes out into the world himself or sends one of his Officials. In both of these Departments are to be found as officials these Elder Brothers of ours who have finished with human evolution. They it is who throughout even the darkest recurring periods of human ignorance keep alive the knowledge of "The Mysteries," so that men have never been without the possibility of acquiring a knowledge of the true facts of existence. Never has there been an age without witnesses to their existence, not as far away in the skies but as living here on earth. Today their existence is being proclaimed more publicly than ever before, because we are sufficiently human now not to torture (physically) or kill their disciples who knowing them face to face dare to testify to a mocking world that the path to them is now as always open for all who care to tread it. To tread that path means the acquisition of knowledge and consequently of super-normal powers; and to-day we find a widespread belief in the possibility of there being latent powers in man which can be developed under the guidance of a teacher. One has but to turn to the advertisement columns of the daily press in every land to see that this is true, for there are thousands of "teachers" offering for so many pounds or dollars to teach *anyone who can pay* how to acquire some of these powers, the bait held out being mainly that of being thus able to get the better of other men. Such advertisements show how wise have the real Magi always been in rafusing to make common the knowledge of the Mysteries imparted "in an upper chamber apart", for it has been said that it were less harmful for humanity to send a child with a lighted candle into a magazine of gunpowder than to trust an unprepared man with the knowledge of the least of his latent powers. These Great Ones are the Guardians of Humanity leading us onwards in safety to our goal, and They will only instruct in the Mysteries such men as are willing to submit to the conditions and who are seeking nothing for self but only anxious to share in the service of humanity. That many should be fired with a desire to enter that unpaid and unrewarded Service is very unlikely, for to be accepted as one of Their helpers in the outer world, to be taken as a pupil by one of Them as an apprentice desirous of some day entering the Great Hierarchy as a minor Official, entails what few are yet ready to pay the absolute renunciation of self-interest, the definite throwing aside as worthless everything that men usually prize, the killing out of all desire for anything earth can give and the entire surrender of the personal self to the service of others. And yet strange as it may seem there are men and women to-day to whom the boon of being some day accepted as worthy of being taught how to serve humanity better by one of the Great Ones is being earnestly striven for. Well for humanity is it that some of her children find joy in service while the majority play with their toys.

PICTURES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MAX MICHAELIS GIFT.

It was announced "in The Times" of November 11 last that Mr. Max Michaelis, had purchased for presentation to the Union of South Africa the well known collection of picture by Dutch master belonging to Sir Hugh Lane. This gift, which is intended to form the nucleus of a National Gallery for South Africa, is now at the Grosvenor Gallery, where it is to remain until June 11. It is a collection of great and varied interest, comprising some 49 pictures by the exponents of Dutch and Flemish art at the period of its greatest achievement. As Mr. T. Martin Wood, in his introduction to the illustrated-catalogue happily puts it. "All the art of which we have written here flourished in its most expressive form in the seventeenth century. It was in its fullness of bloom at the very hour of the inception of Cape Town, and when the prestige of the Dutch east India Company is fleet was at its height." It is "a collection of the art in which Dutchman and Englishman, as artist and patron respectively first met each other in spirit."

A glance over the list of painters is sufficient to indicate the representative character of the collection. Here are Rembrandt, the younger Teniers, Frans Hals, Cuyp. Van Dyck, Snyders, van Beyeren, Jacob Ruysdael, Jan Steen, and many others whose names alone speak volumes. One of the most notable of the many notable pictures exhibited is Rembrandt's of a young lady, an illustration of which forms the frontispiece to the catalogue. It represents young woman, portrayed half length, in a grey silk figured dress, wearing a goffered ruff transparent large edged cuffs, and a lawn cap. This is the celebrated picture which, at the Demidoff sale in Italy in 1880, created a senation by realizing the highest sum that had been obtained up to that time for any Dutch master at auction. In point of date it has been assigned by Dr. Bode to about the year 1940. Another picture which is of quite outstanding importance is Freas Hels's "Portrait of a Woman" from the Maurice Kann collection. This portrait was shown in the National Loan Exhibition in London in 1909, and is considered to be unsurpassed by any Hals in the world. The expression of the face is strong and calm and the cheek-bones are very prominent. The lady is in black, with very simple white cap drawn on the forhead and a broad ruff framing her face. Both these two pictures are superb example of the work of their respective painters at the period at which they were done. Van Dyck is represented by a portrait of John Oxenstierna, Count of Sodremore, Minister to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. This nobleman is depicted with his arm resting on a billar, at the base of which is sculptured a coat of arms. The intense black of his suit and cloak is emphaized by the splendour of gold ornamentation. Among others of the principal pictures are Jan Steen's "Dancing Dog," two landscapes by Jacob Ruyidael, and four pictures by he younger Teniers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL.

With reference to the tenders invited by the Bombay Municipality for the supply of Kerosine oil, the Commissioner has reported to the Standing Committee that although the quotation of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. was slightly the lowest and that of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., the next lowest, they could not be accepted, as the brands of oil offered had never been used and the new kinds had not been sent for testing. The third lowest quotation was from the Standard Oil Co. who had offered to supply the same qualities of oil as were now used by the Municipality. It was only Rs. 68-12-0 higher than the lowest tender, and he therefore proposed to accept their quotation, and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, to a contract being entered into with the firm for the supply of 3,200 tins of kerosine oil 1250 Elephant Brand at Rs. 2-1-6 per tin and 600 cases, 150. Whiterose at 5-12-2 per case.

DUPLICATION OF TANSA MAIN.

The Commissioner has forwarded to the Standing Committee for consideration, a copy, as follows, of a letter to his address, dated the 9th instant from Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co:—

"With reference to our tender for the Contract, for the Duplication of Tansa main, we regret we have not succeeded in persuading the makers to accept the Standing Committee's offer, but they are prepared to proceed with the contract on the following terms:—

"The whole to be placed at once, half at the tendered rates and the price of the remainder to be settled by Mr. Cadell personally in consultation with the makers.'

"Our senior partner, Mr. Laing, is proceeding home by this week's mail and could arrange a meeting between Mr. Cadell and the makers whenever required. We shall be glad to know at the earliest possible moment whether this proposal will be accepted by the Municipality."

SUBSIDIARY WORKS AT LOVE GROVE.

The Municipal Commissioner has forwarded to the Standing Committee ten plans showing certain subsidiary works required to be carried out at Love Grove in connection with the installation of the new machinery for relieving the surcharging of sewers. The works are estimated to cost Rs. 1,77,540 and are enumerated in a statement with reasons for their necessity.

In the covering letter the Commissioner writes:—

"The works all appear to be necessary. Most of them were anticipated, but they were not estimated for, as the exact requirements were not known. The largest item is the coal shed (Rs. 69,955) and the cost of providing a road thereto and making an enclosed coal yard for unloading and handling the coal (Rs. 29,113). Our recent experience of the inconvenience of a hand to mouth supply of coal renders it desirable that we should have a shed capable of housing a large quantity at a time.

"As the main works are approaching completion, it is very desirable that they should be provided for as soon as possible; and as it is possible to have them carried out during the current year I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to their execution. No provision for their cost, however, exists in the current years' Budget. Funds will, therefore, be provided for the purpose in the Loan Works Budget for the next year under advances, and in the meantime the cost can be borne from balances available from the grant of Rs. 18,68,632 for the main works, namely, for measures for relieving the surcharging of sewers and from advances to be subsequently adjusted from other loans."

In a subsequent letter the Commissioner states:

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of 29th May, regarding certain works to be carried out at Love Grove, the question of erecting a coal shed may be allowed to stand over till Mr. Hewett's return from leave. I, however, request the early sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the execution of the other works, including roadway and railings for coal the shed which are necessary, even though it is ultimately decided to construct a smaller coal shed."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SIMPLICITY IN FROCKS.

Frocks of the fashionable garden party order are often failures, writes a London correspondent for the simple reason that it is so extremely easy to make them over elaborate. Dressmakers are terrible sinners in this respect; even the best seem to revel in a multiplicity of tucks and frills, little bits of embroidery lace incrustations, and the like. But the less trimming a summer frock has the better it looks, as the materials themselves are usually quite decorative enough. I have seen two extremely pretty summer frocks sketched this week, and although they both embody the newest and most fashionable ideas of the season, they show no exaggeration or superfluity of trimming. The one is in a pale Rose-du-Barry shade of crepe-de-chine, with wide bands of dull silver lace for trimming. The skirt is full to the knees, where it is drawn in somewhat tightly and finished with deep double frills of the same material. From the waist to where the frills commence comes a straight band of the silver lace, this being a continuation of the cross-over bands on the corsage. The second frock is of white foulard spotted in turquoise blue. It is made with a draped "peg-top" skirt, the lower part being very narrow, and trimmed from knee to hem with rows of narrow knifepleated frills of plain blue. The same trimming decorates the simple corsage which has a very graceful crossover front of the ultra-fine lawn. A folded belt of blue satin finishes with a pretty butterfly bow in front.

THE TRANSPARENT HAT.

The hat with a transparent crown of tulle, lace, or chiffon is at present more novel than beautiful, though there are signs of picturesque developments. The newest model looks as if it was inspired by the quaint caps seen on the peasant in the North of France. There is a small turned-up brim of straw and a high pleated crown (entirely transparent) of tulle. A rose or a small bow of ribbon placed on the upturned brim in front forms the trimming. These transparent crowns are really not in the least beautiful, as the hair showing through gives an unfinished appearance that somehow suggests the home milliner. It is but a fleeting fashion, and is not likely to find many supporters.

FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

SHOULD THE CHARTER BE RENEWED.

A Correspondent writes to the "Daily News":—

The Rhodesian farmers are discontented with Government by a Chartered Company. An important meeting took place at the Stock Exchange Hall, at Gwelo, on April 14th, convened by the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, and attended by fifty-nine delegates, representing twenty-three agricultural associations. The meeting was summoned to consider the Company's proposato make certain alterations in the constitution of Rhodesia, so that the shareholder can secure the co-operation of the whits settlers in applying for a renewal of the Charter next year. After a long discussione forty-one delegates voted for a resolution asking the Imperial Government to take away the government from the Company, and eleven voted for a continuance of the present system of government with certain modifications.

The mover of the resolution said:—The conflict was between the interests of capital and those of the people. The history of South Africa showed that when a capitalist became a politician he sometimes did so to further some financial undertaking. All the nominated members of the Council would be biassed in favour of the interests of capital: the grave dissatisfaction with the Government which existed throughout the country was owing to the fact that they could not control the revenue. The shareholders had been promised that they should not be asked for more money by the directors, so that there was no longer an excuse for the Company to control them. Chartered Government and popular control were incompatible. There was no land policy, and they could raise no loans for irrigation and reproductive works. The result was stagnation.

This speech summarises the Farmers' case

GRIEVANCES OF SETTLERS.

At present the Company nominates seven members of the Legislative Council, and seven are elected, but one grievance of the Rhodesian is that if the Chartered Company can manage to win one seat at the elections, they thereby control a majority in the Council. The number of elected representatives is to be increased but not sufficiently to satisfy the oppsition. Another grievance is that the Council as it stands has no control over finance. A third grievance is that Company claim the freehold of all land in Rhodesia, and although Mr. Harcourt in reply to a question in the House of Commons, has suggested that this land question should be settled by an action at law, yet nothing is done Another grievance is the extravagant cost of living caused by high railway rates.

Three suggestions were discussed at Gwelo. The first is that Rhodesia should be granted some form of responsible government; secondly, that control should be transferred from the Chartered Company to Downing-street; the third is that Rhodesia should take its place as a province within the Union of South Africa. There are about 11,000 electors on the Rhodesian register, but there is a population of three-quarters of a million black people who are practically excluded from any voice in the Government of their native land. A substantial revenue of over £300,000 is raised by taxing directly these natives, who also contribute a large share of indirect taxation.

"DANGER" OF THE UNION.

The Company recently sent over Mr. Rochfort Maguire, one of its directors, to investigate the state of public opinion in the country. He addressed a large meeting at Salisbury, and indicated a number of reforms which the Company would introduce if the people were willing to acquiesce in a renewal of the Charter. Salisbury is the seat of Government, and Mr. Maguire had a very friendly reception, more friendly, perhaps than he would have received had the meeting been at Buluwayo, which is the commercial centre of Rhodesia. In the course of his speech he took great pains to warn the settlers against the danger of being absorbed in the Union of South Africa, therein following Sir Starr Jameson, who in his speech to the shareholders last February also emphasised the argument that they wanted "a real live British State," whereas they thought the Union of South Africa is not quite as British as they should like to see it. At the same time Sir Starr Jameson pointed out that the population was too small and the obligations were too great for the country to expect responsible government at the present stage. It is probable that Sir Starr Jameson had in his mind not only the difficulty of governing a large black population, but also the difficulty of raising sufficient money to pay out to the Chartered shareholders something towards the money they have expended in developing the country. To these speeches the adverse vote of the farmers at Gwelo is an unexpected reply.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

The Rhodesian newspapers never failed to point out the defects of Downing-street, and have done their utmost for the Company in order to persuade the electors in Rhodesia that everything is now for the best in the best of all words.

The whole problem of the defence of Rhodesia is a complicated one. There are German, Portuguese, and Belgian frontiers to consider. The native tribes just outside the frontiers are not under very much control, and if South Africa were willing to undertake the task it would probably relieve the Imperial Government of some anxiety and the British Exchequer of some expence.

Rhodesia would doubtless have its own Provincial Council, as do the other provinces of the Union; she would be represented in the Cape Parliament; and in the Senate each province is treated quite equally, as are the States in America—i.e., each has eight Senators. These representatives would have free railway passes as well as a salary. The South Africa Act, which united the four provinces of South Africa, provided for the possible transfer of Rhodesia to the Union, but there is no evidence of any desire on the part of South Africa to extend her borders, and the extreme group under General Hertzog would probably oppose the increase of the British element in the Cape Parliament. The elections in Rhodesia will shortly be held, and will doubtless be fought almost exclusively on the question of the renewal of the Charter; and if the shareholders lose their money it will not be the fault of the Government, but simply because they were mistaken in their view as to the mineral wealth in Rhodesia.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

CHINA.

THE SUNG MURDER CASE.

Shanghai, May 17.

As already reported, says the Chinese Press, a preliminary inquiry into this case was held at the Chinese Town Hall by Procurator-General Chen Sung-Seng. It is now said that a *prima facie* case against the accused has been established, and a formal trial will be held as soon as a suitable place to form the Court is found, as the Town Council strongly objects to the Town Hall being forcibly used as aCourt without its consent. We also hear that the local Senior Judge and the Procurator-General have been inspecting the two Courts, one for civil and one for criminal cases, and have expressed the opinion that, if the partition planks between the two Courts be removed, the place will be large enough for the trial of this case. The question of the extradition of Hung Shihtsu is also a difficult one. Hence the delay of the trial.

HUNG SHIH-TSU WANTED.

As is known, the Governor of Tsingtao would require some proof incriminating Hung Shih-tsu before he would hand him over. There is another aspect to be taken into consideration and that is, no extradition agreement has ever been made between China and Germany; and as Hung has escaped to Tsingtao the German Governor is bound to give him protection. The Government demanding Hung's extradition has no treaty to quote.

PAYMENT OF REWARDS.

Two of the rewards offered for the capture of the murderer of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen have now been handed over by the Chinese authorities. These consist of $10,000 from the Chinese Government, and a similar sum which was offered by General Huang-Hsing, and General Chen Chi-mei. By the end of last week these sums were received by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas who represented the Government in the proceedings in the Mixed Court, and by Saturday the money was handed to the Capt.-Superintendent of Police, Col. Bruce.

In handing over the sums to the foreigners concerned, Mr. Loh Weisung, who in the Mixed Court represented the Tutuh of Kiangsu, acted on behalf of the Chinese. Upon the subject of these rewards Mr. Loh has inserted an advertisement in the "Minlipao," the "Chunhuaminpao" and other Chinese newspapers. In this he declares that since reports have been current that he, Mr. Loh, had appropriated the money,or part of it, offered as rewards for the capture of the murderer of Sung Chiao-jen, he begs to announce to the public that the two rewards in question were paid by him to Mr. Douglas without even deducting the rewards which he has paid to three persons (names given)to the extent of $1,800 and without keeping anything to himself, as he has always made it clear that he does not want to participate in the division of the rewards. He further informs the public that it has now been arranged that the money be handed over to the Capt.-Superintendent, Col. Bruce, by Mr. Douglas, for distribution as he thinks fit.

SUMMONS TO THE PREMIER.

According to the Chinese Press, the Shanghai District Court of procuration has issued summonses for the attendance of the Premier Mr. Chao Ping-chun, and his ex-Secretary,Hung Shih-teu, at the trial of the above case both of them being suspected of complicity in the perpetration of the crime. The summonses have been mailed to the Peking District Court of Procuration for execution, but, at the same time, a telegram was despatched in advanee asking the Peking Court to render assistance. It is reported that a reply was received in Shanghai on May 12, containing the words: "Will do so upon arrival of your letter."

With reference to Iung-Kweshing's indulging in opium while in custody, Inspector Kung of the Nantao Police has tried to shield him by flatly denying the allegations. Public opinion is outraged, however, for people argue that if common persons are forbidden to smoke opium, it is most unjust that a prisoner should be granted the privilege. Letters of protest have been pouring in at the City Opium-Suppression Bureau.

BRIBERY AND THE FUSHUEN MURDER.

Yunghsien, April 16.

As a sequel to the story of the attack upon a party of missionaries near Fushuen in January, the following is commonly reported to have occurred. Some of those arrested when the case was under examination by the Fushuen official, accused a keeper of a tea-shop and inn in Luchow, whose reputation is none of the best. Soldiers were sent to secure him, and he was taken to Fushuen, where he was tried. It looked as if he would lose his head; but, it is said,that,after much intrigue and the distribution of Tls. 600 he was liberated. On his return to Lucknow his brethren of the Rolling Dragon Society, met him at the riverside, and escorted him home with a great display and the usual fire-crackers. This shows that the officials, even if well meaning and energetic, are still hampered by the former conditions of bribery and influence.

FOREIGNERS, A CLOAK FOR SMUGGLING.

The efforts at opium suppression have prompted many to try to get rich quickly by smuggling. One way had been to forward the parcels with the address of a foreigner, in the hope that they will not be examined. As so many foreigners have been away, this has been easy to manage by getting some interested party to receive the parcels, presumable for them.

In one case the parcels were being sent by post to this city, addressed to a missionary who resided in another city, but had charge of the work here, and made occasional visits. Unfortunately for their plans the postal officer in the city in which the addressee resided and through which the parcels passed, knowing him to be at home, sent some of the parcels to him, and the game was up.

Quite recently in a neighbouring city two casks of opium addressed to a missionary, who was away from home at the time, were captured by another missionary of the same station. The opium was worth Tls. 5,000, and was burned in a public bonfire.

In this city, the people largely time their affairs according to the old calendar, while official notices are all according to the western one. The odd days of the month are the market days, but owing to the confusion in the minds of the country people about the dates, we had market every day for about ten days recently. Some argued that the second month was of 29 days while others held that it was 30 days, so that every day the people were bringing in produce. It was said that even the official did not know which was which, for a while. Eventually the difficulty was settled by a proclamation from the yamen, declaring the number of days in the second month and stating which was the proper market day. The incident caused much amusement.

ANTI-RAILROAD FEELING.

A few days ago an old friend whose duties take him over most of the province told me that public opinion was turning against railways. The only advantage would be to the foreigners who sold the materials for construction, and he argued very strongly, that railways would make transportation so easy that in places where foodstuffs &c., such as rice, were cheap, the cost of living would be increased, because these commodities would all be sent away to where they would command a higher price. It did not seem to occur to him that the price of living might thereby be reduced in those other places. To prove his argument he showed how the cost of living has increased where railways have been introduced, as Yunnan, Chihli, etc. My friend said that the sentiments he was expressing were very widespread just now.

Probably it may be taken as a re-action against the idea that prevailed when the Szechuan Railway was promoted, that in railways was to be found the 'cure-all' for China's ills.

GENERAL LI AND THE PRESIDENT.

STATEMENT BY VICE-PRESIDENT.

Hankow, May 6.

Yesterday, writes a correspondent, I had an interview with General Li Yuan-hung as a result of which I am able to quote definite statements in regard to his attitude towards the Kuomintang and President Yuan Shih-kai. The General is in command of 50,000 trained troops, a force sufficiently large to give his opinions considerable weight at the present juncture. His views were expressed clearly and precisely without evasion of circumlocution of any kind.

Asked whether he was in sympathy with the Kuomintang's attitude, General Li replied "I am very far from being in sympathy with it. I consider that they are behaving at once wrongly and foolishly—wrongly because Yuan's complicity in the Sung murder is not yet proved, foolishly because, even if it were, they are powerless to turn him out by force of arms."

General Li proceeded to outline the military situation. He dwelt on the fact that he himself was in command of four divisons, the first, second, third, and sixth, assuring me that in the event of civil war resulting from 'the murder question' and the signature of the loan, he would unhesitatingly 'side with Yuan Shih-kai.

Equally important was his statement to the effect that if Kuangtung sends a Cantonese army north, the Province will be attacked from Kuangsi by General Sung Chin kwang—the man who, more than all others, kept Canton in order throughout the greater part of 1912.

A Chinese newspaper, the "Chunghuaminpao." recently asserted, that in spite of appearances, secret animosity existed between the General and Yuan Shih-kai. It even went so far as to say that recent plots against the General's life and tenure of office were fomented from Peking. I referred to this.

"When Yuan no longer wants my services" replied General Yuan hung, "I am perfectly ready to go. I do not care for politics. I was forced into them. I shall stay in them only as long as I can be of use. "On the other hand," he added "I am not afraid of Yuan Shih-kai. To the best of my knowledge the newspaper's assertions are false. On my side, at all events, we are excellent friends—but"—and here he laughed—"I have 50,000 men."

YUAN, NO DICTATOR.

I took advantage of the note thus struck to press another question. I told him that the Kuomintan leaders in Shanghai regarded the Sung murder as part of a wide scheme to frustrate Republicanism, and make the Government of China an absolute one. "Do you believe this?" I asked. "or if you came to believe it, what would your attitude be?"

For the first time he hesitated. There was silence of several seconds. Then he said "I do not believe it. Yuan thinks that, for the time being, Parliamentary Government is impossible. He has, therefore, decided to disregard Parliament. But he will do this only for a time. He does not aim at making himself Dictator. If it became clear that that were his aim, I should not support him."

A sketch of General Li may, perhaps, interest those who have not met him. See then, a thick sturdy figure in khaki and black top-boots with a close cropped bullet, head set on a short neck rising from massine shoulders, a narrow forehead and black-brown merry eyes line plentifully at the sides; a nose broad but slightly hooked, the upper lip concealed by a moustache bushier than Chinese usually have, the lower full and protruding. emphasizing, at a side glance, a slight recession of a heavy square chin.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

BRITISH GENERAL'S RESIGNATION.

The Military correspondent of the "Times" writes:—

Official denials from Canada notwithstanding, there is good ground for the popular belief that the impending departure of two prominentBritish officers is not entirely due to the accident of promotion. It is generally regretted, in fact, that the differences between Colonel Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, and Major-General Colin Mackenzie, Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Militia-Council, should have culminated in such acute divergence of views that General Mackenzie has been apparently compelled to hand in his resignation. This event was not altogether unexpected. Colonel Hughes has many merits, but consideration for the views of his chief military adviser is not one lof them,and it has been rumoured on several occasions that General Mackenzie has contemplated the step which he has apparently now taken. An excellent officer, highly esteemed throughout the service, and with a professional reputation which should ensure full respect for his opinions, General Mackenzie is not a man at all likely to allow measures to be taken which are in his opinion ill-advised or injudicious without making a protest and, if such protest proved unavailing, only one course remained for him to take, both in Canada's interest and in his own. Until papers are presented it is necessary to suspend judgment upon the merits of the case, but there can be no doubt that with General Mackenzie's resignation Canada will lose the services of a first-rate officer, who has never had any thought but for the public interest and for that of the great Dominions which he has endeavoured to serve.

The case of Colonel Crowe, Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, would not appear to have any connexion with General Mackenzie's resignation. Colonel Crowe was offered and accepted an important staff appointment in India some months ago, and will have completed four years of valuable work in Canada by September next.

FROM INDIA TO AFRICA.

WORK AND SPORT ROUND NAIROBI.

In reviewing "A British Borderland," by Captain H. A. Wilson (London: John Murray) the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—Captain Wilson is the possessor of one of those combinations of judgment and good style which seem so peculiarly the product of the Indian service that we began to think East Africa had taken over the secret from the great peninsula. Then we learned that he has had hard Indian experience for some years, and the secret stood confessed. He has that ease of expression which, as is shown in the new "Life" of Lyall, is so sedulously cultivated by the district official preparing his reports for the eagle eye of a department which reeks with the traditions set by great writers in time past. But he unites with this ease a fund of fresh observation, a true gift of humour, and a natural gaiety of spirits which takes the reader easily through the book and leaves him with a single impression of pleasure at the finish. We make the author's acquaintance as a subaltern in the King's African Rifles, drafted one fine morning in 1902 from Bombay. His descriptive method infects one from the first moment that he sets eyes on Zanzibar, and the enthusiasm which that history-haunted coast engendered in him at that moment pervades the ensuing five years.

THE FIRST ELEPHANT.

Perhaps the first thrill arrived when the author had bagged his first elephant after picking him out of a herd of bulls, and then following him up on an in-and-out trail for several miles. "I don't think that at that moment I would have exchanged positions with the Commander-in-Chief. Next to getting one's colours at school I think the most absolutely blissful moment of a man's life is when he sees his first elephant drove dead. . . . Hungry, thirsty, footsore, and dead tired as I was I imagine that Africa contained few happier and more contented men than I, for I had slain my first elephant, and the spoils of way—two eighty-pound tusks—were being borne proudly behind me."

HINTS TO SPORTSMEN.

As Captain Wilson says, East Africa is changing so rapidly that the printed remarks of to-day are very often stale by to-morrow, but we think that the lapse of time will only serve to inspire the moral lesson he imposes on all sportsmen to give the game a chance, both individually and collectively. In his day it was the fashion to walk up one's game with the help of a gun-bearer who knew something of tracking and the habits of game, out mainly depending on your own wits and pluck, backed up more or less by experience. Nowadays on the other hand the writing of a cheque in a London office lands you on your shooting-ground with a professional white hunter and a well-equipped caravan at your service, guarantees you so many heade of so many species, and dispenses you. from any knowledge of the etiquette of big game shooting. Here by the way, the author has some close, exact, and excellent advice on choice of weapons but we are more concerned with his plea for the beast in view.

1. Give the animal a sporting chance. Take him on yourself off your own bat, and don't hire a lot of people to do the donkey-work and look after your wretched self. Do your job on your own.

2. Never let a wounded animal escape. Never shoot till you are practically certain of killing, and if by any chance you don't kill, spare no pains in making a clean job of it.

3. Never shoot a smaller "head" than you already possess, and with a new species don't shoot the first head you see—there are probably bigger ones coming along behind. Two or three good heads of a species are enough for any man who is not a glutton, and a pair of glasses and a camera can be employed in a practical stalk far more profitably than a rifle.

4. Never shoot a female with young, and very rarely shoot one without.

THE KING'S LAW.

The records of other recreations, gymkhanas, and the annual race meetings at Nairobi keep up a high level of gaiety and modesty, and the author's colours turn up pretty favourably at the post. Here is, by way of change, a specimen or two of his picturesque powers with the pen:—

Slowly the gloom dissipates, and the raw chill breeze of dawn causes a shiver to ripple down the rank of men standing shadow-like against the lead-coloured background of dew-sodden bush. Silent and motionless they stand, one hundred black soldiers and their white officer, tense, silent figures that might well be cut from stone were it not for the gleam of the restless eyes and the steam and their smoke-like breath hanging on the moisture-laden air. They have left camp an hour before midnight, and have threaded the dense darkness in an effort to surprise at dawn the territory of a recalcitrant chief and his warlike followers. Drenched to the skin with the heavy dew and by rivers forded in inky blackness, they have reached their destination at the appointed time, and, halted under cover, awaiting in momentary expectation some sign of the attack of their co-operating columns.

A great rift is, of a sudden, torn in the walls of mist, and, like a rent veil, they part asunder and the sun-rays flash far, far below upon the silver sheen of a mighty lake—Victoria, Nyanza, greatest of inland seas. The clouds close once more, and, like the vision of a dream, the radiant leke has vanished. . . . From the near distance rings out sharp and sudden a single rifle-shot and its responsive death-shriek: another shot, two, three, a whole volley, and the sleeping world springs to sudden life (with sudden death in grim proximity), and the savage is learning once more the lesson that the white man is and must be master, and that the King's law is made to be obeyed.

THIRST.

Here is a passage on thirst not incomperable with the famous chapter in G. W. Steevens on the same haunting theme:—

Twenty yards ahead of the caravan walks the white officer, his Sudanese orderly in close attendance. The "tout ensemble" of his Britannic Majesty's representative reminds one far more of a bush-ranger or some kindred desperado than of the generally accepted type of "gilded popinjay." The big (and dirty) sun-helmet shades a face bronzed with the sun and sporting a three days' growth of beard. . . . His thoughts are as unpoetical as his appearance. Briefly, they centre round one subject—drink. In imagination, the crushed ice clinkes against theclouded tumbler,striking cool to the hand that holds it. A slice of lemon crowns its amber contents, and displaces the two seductive straws.

Ten minutes later our friend the subaltern, stripped to the buff stands neck-deep in a shady pool, absorbing liquid, sponge-like, at every pore. As he watches the tents arising in the little clearing, and the smoke of the camp fires rising slowly upwards in its grey, soft spirals, and hears the hum of voices and the bustle of the camp, he reflects that Africa isn't after all such a bad place, and that he can perhaps exist for another year or so without treading the pavements of Piccadilly and Pall Mall.

SIMPSON'S IN THE STRAND.

ITS TRADITIONS AND HISTORY.

Simpson's, the famous restaurant, in the Strand, is the subject of the following article by Mr. George R. Sims in the "Daily Mail":—

Professor Sir A. Quiller-Couch has recently delivered an entertaining lecture on jargon that enters largely into Journalese Among the many examples of jargon that he quoted was, "It gives furiously to think."

But in spite for Sir Arthur's warning, this was the remark that fell from my lips as I sat at dinner in the New Room at Simpson's on its opening night.

For the New Room, white and wonderful, is the latest addition to a tavern which has for centuries been celebrated for fine old English fare. And the Anglo-Gallicism describes the feelings of and old Simpsonian who, with the story of the famous tavern in his mind, finds himself faring on the Old English roast and boiled, cooked by English cooks and served by English waiters amid luxurious surroundings that the diners of old never dreamed of.

Simpson's in the Strand has been an English house of world-wide fame for nearly seventy years.

But Simpson's carries on a great tradition, for it was erected on the site of the old Fountain Tavern, and the Fountain Tavern is part of the history of England.

Strype, the seventeenth-century historian, gives it a splendid testimonial in the plain English suitable to his subject. "A very fine tavern with the sign of the Fountain, being conveniently built for that purpose with extensive vaults and a curious kitchen for the dressing of meat, which with the good wine there sold make it much resorted unto."

THE FOUNTAIN CLUB.

At the Fountain Tavern the Fountain Club held their meetings. The club was a political one which distinguished itself by its bitter opposition to Walpole. When Walpole's Ministry was overthrown and Lord Wilmington succeeded him, about two hundred and fifty members of the Opposition, Peers and Commons, met and dined at the Fountain and discussed the situation and the future Government of Great Britain.

The only members of the Opposition who did not attend were Lord Carteret and Lord Winchilsea. Their lordships begged to be excused on the plea that "they never dined at a tavern," a remark which reminds one of Beau Brummell's reply to the hostess who at a dinner party asked him if he would not take a slice of the sirloin. "No, thank you, madam," said the Beau, "I never eat beef or horse or anything of that kind."

But Lords Carteret and Winchilsea were the exceptions that proved the rule. So highly did the Peers of the Realm think of the Fountain fare that when the Earl of Der wentwater and the rebel lords who had taken part in the rising of the Pretender were on their way back to the Tower after their preliminary examination at Westminster, they begged the Lieutenant of the Tower, Colonel D'Oyly, to let them stop at the Fountain and dine because it was the best dinner in London.

The fate of the guests at that memorable little dinner party was decided soon afterwards. Lords Carnwarth, Widdrington and Nairn were reprieved, Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure were executed, and Lord Nithsdale escaped. His devoted wife by a clever plot managed to convey female garments to him in his room in the Tower and dressed in these and with his cheeks painted and his locks coiled about his head in the female fashion of the day, he passed out to freedom and France.

The fame of the Fountain for fare always Brstish and always the best has been nobly sustained by its successor Simpson's.

Simpson's, like the Fountain, has its club on the premises, but it is social and not political. The Knights' Club is part of the history of Simpson's, and many a name famous in drama, art, literature or journalism is to be fouud enrolled among the knights.

ENGLISH FARE.

As I sat in a box—some of the famous old boxes are still retained—and watched the white-clad carvers dexterously performing their office upon Scotch sirloin and South Down saddle, and as I glanced down the bill of fare with the English dishes, salmon and turbot fresh from river and sea, Scotch beef and South Down mutton, set forth in the English language, and heard John and William and Henry, each with long years of service at Simpson's to his credit, answer to their English names there came to my mind some lines from a "Ballade of New Time Simpson's" that I wrote long years ago.

"They do not call the saddle 'selle'
That you with currant jelly eat,
Boiled fowl's not 'a la Bechamel,
Your eyes no foreign phrases meet.
That English waiters can't repeat.
And so to Simpson's I repair,
The English kitchen's bad to beat,
Plain roast and boiled are British fare."

At the beginning of the year 1904 Simpson's was temporarily closed. The old Simpson's was pulled down and the new and up-to-date Simpson's took its place. Its reopening was almost a national—it might even be said an international—event, for Simpson's is as well known in New York as it is in London, and its temporary closing sent a sympathetic sigh through the Anglo-Saxon race. For in spite of the modern movement in favour of the French cuisine, "plain roast and boiled" are still the standard dishes of the English home and Simpson's expresses the best tradition of the English kitchen.

Our poets have sung of Britain's beef in deathless verse. The poet who will immortalise our mutton has yet to seize the opportunity and the lyre. But though a poet for the famous saddle at Simpson's has not yet arisen, its praises have been sung in all the languages of Europe.

Because Simpson's with its English traditions, its English fare and its Englisb service is world-famed. the opening of the New Room, spacious and luxurious addition to the new Simpson's' is an event of more than passing interest to all who love the well-cooked, wholesome English fare an which the English race was reared.

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC. The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

Why they take Sanatogen.

Read these letters from prominent Anglo-Indians, and you will realise why they and many thousands of others "swear by" Sanatogen as a means of keeping oneself thoroughly fit and healthy in this trying climate. Why not follow their example?

Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., writes "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

The Hon. Sir F. A. Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

A Genuine Tonic.

Don't be conquered by the heat-lassitude and nervous debility, which make one such an easy victim to tropical diseases. Get out of that slackened condition of vitality as soon as possible before the germs of malaria, dysentery, enteric, or other diseases attack you.

Build up your nerves, tone up your muscles, multiply your red blood corpuscles, regulate your digestive functions, throw off those toxic products of improper diet, lay in a little reserve nerve and blood ammunition—in one word, take a course of Sanatogen!

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC

Readily digestible—even in acute illness—highly nourishing, rich in the essential nerve food—phosphorus—Sanatogen forms an ideal tonic nutriment for residents in this country, and especially for those suffering from general debility, nervous exhaustion, digestive troubles, and ailments of the stomach and bowels.

Any doctor will tell you that a course of Sanatogen is by far the best means of preventing that devitalisation of the nerves, and indolence of the physical functions, to which everyone is liable during the excessive heat.

Why You Need SANATOGEN.

Moreover, the bactericidal action of the blood and its natural protective powers against disease are so highly developed by Sanatogen that your system will be far better fitted to fight malaria, enteric fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. Sanatogen is also of the greatest value in convalescence from these complaints.

Start using Sanatogen to-day. It is sold by all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes. And send the coupon for the Free Book which tells you all about Sanatogen.

Mrs. Kensington, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kensington, Lahore, Punjab, writes: "I have tried Sanatogen in the great heat of Lahore, where it is specially trying. Mr. Kensington has also taken it, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and tonic. It is also the best cure for digestive troubles that I have come across."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Caspersz, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, writes: "I have been taking Sanatogen on and off for the past three years, and find it very beneficial. Many people I know take Sanatogen and appreciate it."

The Archbishop of Bombay writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

The Bishop of Lucknow writes: "I have had resource to Sanatogen with good effects when I felt that a tonic would do me good."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta) writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

The Hon. Mr. S. N. Roy, M.A., writes from Dinajpur, East Bengal: "I have been taking Sanatogen for the last few months, and have derived very great benefit from its use."

FREE BOOKLET.

Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.—Please send me a copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates."

Name.....
Address.....
S. 9/568.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichéry*.

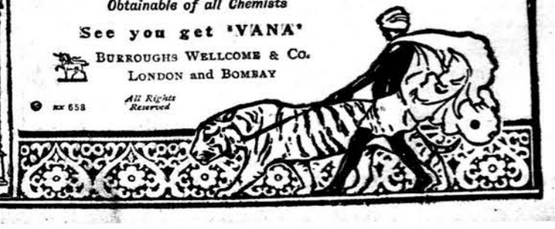
'VANA' BRAND TONIC
(TRADE MARK)

Are you taking it?

If not, you are negleeting one of the most efficient means of keeping your system fit and capable of

Warding off Malaria

Obtainable of all Chemists
See you get 'VANA'
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.
LONDON and BOMBAY



All Rights Reserved

SCIENCE AND JOURNALISM.

THE DAILY PRESS BEHIND THE TIMES.

In an excellent address delivered before the School of Journalism of Columbia University, and abstracted in a recent number of the "Independent," Dr. Edwin E. Slosson lays an unerring finger upon the inadequate presentation of scientific discoveries in the daily press. Although the staff of every large newspaper includes such specialists as a dramatic editor who confines his attention to the plays of the day, a sporting editor who limits himself to a special field, a financial editor who limits himself to a special field, a financial editor who reviews the course of the stock market, and a literary critic who gives his opinions on new books, no publisher has as yet thought it worth while to entrust the chronicling of scientific achievements to a competent journalist. Yet the real news of the day is often scientific news. Because the newspaper records industrial and scientific happenings in a slipshod way, we find it wefully behind the times. Thus, radium was not discovered by the newspapers until three or four years after the scientific papers of the world had marveled at its strange phenomena. Only now is the newspaper reader becoming acquainted with Mendel's laws, although the biologist has applied them since 1900. The principles of efficiency engineering, and the astonishing success of the Taylor system had been set forth in engineering periodicals fully two years before they were enunciated by the daily press. At this rate the intensely fascinating papers which Sir J. J. Thomson recently delivered before the Royal Institution will find their way into the Sunday supplements some three years hence, although no more dramatic scientific announcement has been made in many a day.

When the newspaper does take up a scientific achievement of epoch-making importance, it usually distorts it beyond recognition, as Dr. Slosson points out. This is to be attributed, says the scientific American, partly to the ignorance of the staff writer to whom the presentation of the achievement in question is entrusted, and partly to the "human interest" standards by which editors of newspapers judge all writing. To be sure, nothing is so interesting to man as man. But is that any reason why his scientific work should be minimized, and even misrepresented? Is it more important to record the fact that the man who discovered synthetic rubber is probably bald, and wears spectacles than to tell in plain simple terms how genuine rubber can be made from raw materials with which everyone is familiar?

But whatever may be the faults of the average newspaper, the scientist is in part responsible for them. "The public does not know what is being accomplished in the laboratories," Dr. Solsson assures us he once said to a distinguished scientist. "Why should they?" was the retort. "It is none of their business."

This attitude Dr. Slosson seems to approve. But is it correct? Admitting that it is the business of the newspaper to employ a competent scientifically trained man to write on important technical discoveries, is it not also the duty of the University and the laboratory to circulate sound information on science? University settlement work finds its counter part in correct simply worded newspaper reports of work performed by distinguished scientists. Institutions, such as the Carnegie Institution of Washington, could vastly increase their influence by popularising the results of their investigations. It is an unwritten law—perhaps a written law—that a reporter sent out to obtain an interview must not come back empty handed. The refusal to grant interviews often leads to a species of misrepresentation that does the scientist and the institution with which he is connected incalculable harm. Ten minutes or even half an hour of elementary exposition would often spare the University professor the annoyance of reading outrageous statements attributed to him. During the halcyon days of Halley's comet in 1910, when that historic body was being sadly maltreated in the newspapers, about eighteen reporters camped on the ground of one of our largest observatories. Their clamour for information was met with the assurance that Halley's comet was none of their business. Newspaper photographers requested members of the staff—some of them astronomers of international reputation—to pose at the eye-piece end of a huge telescope, and received a flat refusal, in accordance with the well-established scientific custom in such cases. What happened? An ingenious photographer asked the entire University staff to pose on the front steps of the observatory, which they did. That seemed harmlessly unastronomical; but it was enough. One of the most distinguished members of the staff was depicted the next day in a newspaper with a circulation of 300,000, seated at the eye-piece end of his instrument, gazing penetratingly at Halley's comet! His picture had been cut out of the staff photograph, pasted on a picture of the telescope, and the whole photo-engraved. To be sure it was a very bad piece of work from the astronomical standpoint—totally incorrect and ludicrous. But it answered the requirements of the daily newspaper. How much better it would have been to have posed in the very first instance.

But what guarantee has the scientific man that even though he has taken the trouble to explain himself as simply and as clearly as possible, his views will be correctly presented? That, we must admit, is a serious, but not an insuperable, difficulty. The heads of great corporations employ their publicity departments in order to make announcements in the press. Leading universities also have their publicity departments, which are now engaged chiefly in trying to attract more students, but which might be similarly employed. A university professor, whose views on a given topic are asked, should be able to refer his inquirer to the publicity department of his university. There the reporter ought to receive a typewritten statement, previously approved by the professor in question, which is to be published without any change. If this strict prohibition is ignored, that particular newspaper need expect no further courtesies. Our own experience with newspaper men convinced us that they respect written statements.

The sooner scientific men discard the 'high priest' attitude towards the reporter, the sooner that they supply him with simply and carefully-worded statements which he is entitled to receive, the sooner will we be rid of a pernicious form of journalistic misrepresentation.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

NOTES FROM THE MAIL

RECTOR AND LADIES' HATS.

The following appeared under the Camelford heading in the "Trigg Minor Deanery Magazine." "The Rector must beg that no lady who reads this paragraph will again present herself at the alter in a hat resembling a parasol, or in that other and even more repulsive shape which resembles a beehive, or an inverted large and shallow basin." Covering the face, is a Mohammedan custom, most inconvenient at a Christian service."

LESS SPIRITS CONSUMED.

The effect of the increased spirit duties imposed in 1909 on consumption and revenue is shown in a White Paper issued recently. It is estimated that from 1909-10 to 1912-13 the consumption and revenue under the old duties, if retained, would compare with those under the present duties as follows:

	Gallons.	Revenue.
Old Duties ...	149,000,000	£81,155,000
Present Duties.	120,250,000	£86,215,000

There is thus a decrease of 28,750,000 gallons in consumption and an increase of £5,060,000 in the revenue of the period.

CONGREGATION OF ONE.

The Rev. Silas K. Hocking told a good story at the 67th anniversary meeting of the Seamen's Christian Friend Society at Cannon-street Hotel, London. A minister who drove in a cab to preach at a seamen's bethel was somewhat disconcerted on arriving to find that the congregation consisted of only one man. Remembering, however, that a well-known minister had on one occasion preached to one man and converted him, he decided to give him the benefit of his discourse. At the close of a good and long sermon he shook hands with his congregation and asked him if the sermon was too long. "Oh, it makes no difference to me" was the reply; "I am your cabman."

DOGS AS SENTRIES.

Major Richardson, who has returned from a second visit to the Balkan War area, states that at the siege of Adrianople the Bulgarians, used dogs in front of their trenches at night as a preventive against Turkish sorties. According to the Bulgarian officers the dogs gave good results. The dogs were either put in front, about 100 to 200 yards or kept in roughly made kennels of branches of trees near the sentries. The Servians also at Monastir and Kumanova and at the Russian frontier used dogs as sentries. The animals used by the Allies are the ordinary Albanian sheep dogs, which are especially suited for the work, as they are trained to lie out about 200 yards from the flocks to protect them form wolves. The shepherd it may be added, takes up the safest position by lying down at night in the very middle of the flock.

GOOD BOOKS WANTED.

Presiding at a missionary breakfast held under the auspices of the Religious Tract Society at the Holborn Restaurant, London. Alderman G. B. Hunter, of Newcastle-on-Tyne said there was more bad literature at home now than ever there was bofore. He did not say the quality of it was worse than or so bad as in former days, but while the need was still so great at home there never was a time when good literature was needed abroad as it was now. Foreign lands were crying out for good books to read. Owing to the recent changes in China, Japan, India, Spain, and Portugal, these countries were now open to evangelical Christian books as they had never before, and funds were needed for carrying out the work of providing those countries with literature. But we did not give liberally enough. Many of those who could give thousands gave nothing.

PROGRESS AND SACRILEGE.

The Earl of Cromer, presiding at a meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund at the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, when Captain H. G. Lyons gave a lecture on the Island and Temples of Philæ. remarked that the temples of Philæ always awakened in him very mixed feelings. He was in a way connected with one of the greatest engineering works of the age, which had done so much for the people of Egypt and had made the desert blossom like the rose. It was a feeling of great regret to them all that it was impossible to carry out that splendid work without laying a sacrilegious hand on those monuments, which were so valuable from an artistic as well as from an archæological point of view. It was impossible, to preserve the works of the past by neglecting altogether the interests of the present and the future.

BRAINS AND SOBRIETY

Speaking at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union at the Memorial Hall in Mail week, Sir T. P. Whittaker, M.P. said when their fathers commenced to work they had to face terrible palpable, and obvious evil. But the Band of Hope Union had diminished the obvious evil. This country was now vastly more sober than it was. There had been an increase of work throughout the United Kingdom, and that meant more wealth. With all that, there had been enormous strides in cutting down the liquor bill. The cultivation of brains in the young was the crux, and there would follow a sober people. A great deal of public opinion was in favour of temperance legislation "of a kind." He had been a member of the House of Commons for 21 years and his experience was that when it came to the struggle on the liquor question the Legislature had to fall back upon the "Old Guard"—total abstinence and temperance. (Cheers.)

FROM POVERTY TO WEALTHS.

Twenty thousand Barnardo boys and girls have been sent to Canada, and 95 per cent. of them have prospered. The Rev. W. J. Mayers, one of the chaplains of the famous homes, who has just returned to England after a seven months' tour of Canada, told a Press representative that he discovered Barnardo boys in every conceivable position. One was musical editor of a prominent weekly journal; another was the leading doctor and coroner of one of the townships. Several of the boys, he added, "are in the Universities and colleges preparing for the ministry. We have on old Barnardo boy in the Rev. J. H. Sheppard, D.D., whose picturesque discourses find a frequent place in the new York Press. By far the greater number are prosperous tradesmen and successful farmers. "Many of our girls have married under the most happy circumstances. Quite a number, too, have adopted the nursing profession, and are spread all over the Dominion and the United States. More than one Barnardo boy is Mayor of some Canadian township, and at least one possesses a fortune of a quarter of a million dollars.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Those who read in the trade's papers the advertisements of "Books wanted" would notice the other day the application made by Mr. Elkin Mathews for a copy of Mr. Masefield's "Salt Water Ballads" for the purpose of reprinting it. Few admirers of the author of "Everlasting Mercy" can ever have seen this book and many of them have never so much as heard of it, yet it was duly published by Mr. Grant Richards in November, 1902, and certain of the press notices which is received are curious is indicating with what effect the accents of Mr. Masefield's singing voice first fell upon the ears of the British public. "The ballads in the book," says one reviewer, "attempt, with no small measure of success, to do for the modern mariner what Kipling has done for the soldier, to exhibit him, through material art, in his language as he talks. Old-fashioned persons will be embarrassed as to what attitude good taste compels them to assume before realistic verse which tells, for instance, that the mate came forward and spat across the rail and there after indulged in an expletive which need not be cited but from which its original religious signification as an appeal to the Blessed Virgin Mary has been completely eliminated by excessive use for profane purposes.' This is charmingly circuitous, but it is a convincing description and shows that eleven years ago Mr. Masefield was already the Mr. Masefield we know. A copy of this book is already apparently so difficult to come by that a publisher is put upon the unsual expedient of advertising for one with a view to a second edition. Even Mr. Masefield in spite of a poets natural tenderness for his first bantling, has none, and knows no friend who has. The chief hope probably lies in the second-hand bookshops, and frequenters of those haunts will do well to have an additional new object in their eye the next time they set out upon their explorations.

ADS AND THE READER.

The expediency of printing advertisement opposite the later pages of the sixpenny novels is a question which has recurred from time to time ever since the practice began. With the author it is a question whether his dignity, with the reader whether his own convenience is compromised by the juxtaposition of commercial and imaginative matter. The theory of the advertiser probably is that the eye of the reader, may be lured from the narrative to contemplate his announcements, and in that case he gains at the reader's cost. As a matter of fact the practice has not in this country prevailed to an extent that would make it a serious problem, but it is different in the United States. The Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," for example, is one of the best illustrated all story weeklies in the world, and the letterpress is on a level with the illustrations. Its circulation is said to be probably four or five times that of all the English illustrated weeklies combined, so that advertisers rush to it and are carefully catered for. All the stories begin in the first half of the paper, and all break off with an intimation that they are continued on a later page. The reader who turns to the page indicated finds that the story is now a thin rill of type flowing between broad banks of florid and often striking advertisements. Here the reader's attention, having already been interrupted by turning great pages crumpled by being folded for postage, may well be momentarily disrracted from the story, so that what he loses the advertiser gains. On the other hand, he loses without the advertiser gaining, by a method of placing the title-page which certain of the Ameican magazines affect. The title-page ought to be either at the beginning or the end of the initial advertisements. Now it is sometimes placed among them, so that one has a game of hunt-the-slipper in order to find it. One does not read the pestilent obstructing pages; they only fill his heart with maledictions upon the contriver of the make-up.

A FORGOTTEN BOOK.

A correspondent writes: "In this month's American 'Bookman' there is a facsimile from a 'Confession' album in which Bayard Taylor mentions, along with Montaigne and Thackeray, as his favourite prose-writers, the name of Gregorovius. It is a magical name to me. It must have been a happy chance that, at a psychological moment of my boyhood, I came upon Gregorovius's 'Wanderings in Corsica,' and the book holds much the same place in my memory as 'The Arabian Nights' and 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'The Scottish Chiefs.' The writer was whole heartedly sympathetic with the Corsicans in their struggles for independence, and I had the warmest hatred for the crafty, cruel Genoese who subjugated them, and the most mournful regret that Britain did not intervene when, one by one, like columns, the heroes of the island race were falling. There remain with me still heroic names, like Sampiero and Giudice della Rocca; more definite memories of a semi-Maccabeau soldier-saint who, while aiming with deadly accuracy at the heart of his foe, was mentally praying for the soul he was sending into eternity; of warlike bishops who celebrated Mass with loaded pistols lying on the altar; of a beleaguered city in the throes of famine which yet sent, by way of defiance, a cheese of mothers' milk to the besieging general. Then there were tales of banditti and sbirri, and one of the vendetta which told how a man, for ten long years skulking in his house from the avenger, at last ventured forth and was shot dead upon his threshold. It was excellent tushery. But there were idyllic touches as well; a comparison between the cypress and the willow as trees of mourning, the one a tree of hope for all its gloom, because its branches pointed towards heaven, the other a tree of gloom for all the brightness of its green, because its branches pointed to the tomb; there were white sepulchral chapels gleaming through groves of dark trees by the bright waters of the Mediterranean; and especially there were the salutations exchanged between the lighthouse-keeper at the south peak of Corsica and him at the north peak of Sardinia. They never metin the flesh, but they were cordially friendly, and every evening in the twilight they flashed to each other a "felicissima notte" across the blue straits of Bonifazio. Such memories survive after decades and still give pleasure. Can't you put in a good word for so beautiful and, apparently, utterly forgotten a book?"

BORDER TALES.

Mrs. Jean Lang, the wife of Mr. John Lang, of the firm of Messrs. Jack, is not to be confounded with the authoress of "Men, Women, and Minxes," the widow of Mr. John Lang's brother, the great Andrew. It is the former who promises at an early date a new volume of Border stories. How heartily she has entered into the spirit of the Scottish Border was evinced in the book which she happily titled "A Land of Romance." It is a land which, in the nick of time, Scott, Hogg, and their coadjutors swept of its ballads and made a miraculous draught for the "Minstrelsy;" Wilson gathered in it a mass of material for his "Tales of the Border," and Veitch's "History and Poetry of the Scottish Border" gives a fine view of the whole field of its life and literature. One would have thought there was little left to gather, but into her, "North and South of the Tweed" Mrs. Jean Lang has collected tales not many of which have as yet been told except by word of mouth over the winter firesides on either bank of the storied Tweed.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MEMORIES OF WAGNER.

Mr. Moscheles saw Wagner at Madame Viardot's house in Paris, one of many celebrities (Ary Scheffer, Tourgenieff, Saint-Saens, were among them) whom he met there says the "Manchester Guardian". He had with him his manuscript score of "Tristan und Isolde," and Madame Viardot was at the piano reading it at sight and mastering its intricacies with the grasp of true musician, whilst Wagner stood by her side turning the leaves, and occasionally breaking in with a word or two. "N'est ce pas, Matame," he said, carried away by the grandeur of his own creation "N'est ce pas, suplime?"

Mr. Moscheles explained that Wagner spoke French with a noticeable Saxon accent to the confusion of his "d's" and "b's.'

He remembers the excitement in artistic Paris at the time of the first production of "Tannhauser," and the hostile criticisms aroused. "He is vague, he upsets the nerves," was the verdict of the hostess, a lady of *grand esprit*, at a literary and artistic dinner-party.

A MOVING GOLF STORY.

Municipal golf lacks the grave dignity which distinguishes the golf which is played on private club courses, but it is at least at no disadvantage in the matter of comedy. An ill-matched pair who started out at New Brighton a few mornings ago (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") had reached a condition of strained relations before the fourth green was passed. One of them was playing well, and disposed to get around quickly, the other was faring badly, and inclined to dawdle. At the fifth hole the worse player, having become a little unnerved, had twice failed to hit the ball when attempting to drive. When he missed the ball for the third time, his impatient opponent could contain himself no longer. "Oh, come along," he burst out. "Carry the blamed thing, and let's keep moving."

ADMIRAL'S SPRINT.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot was returning to town from Portsmouth when, after leaving Esher, he ran into the trap on Ditton Marsh. While the three policemen were taking down particulars, (says the "Motor Cycle") he remarked to the one nearest to him, "You must admit I had a fair wind, Bobby." "Yes, sir," replied the plain clothes man, "and a fair tide, too, it seems.'

TAX ON TOP-HATS.

Under the bequest of Mrs. Toft of Tottenham who died in 1767 (writes a correspondent in the "Times"), the Governors of the Tottenham Free Grammar School received £50, the interest of which was to be devoted to the purchase of three tall hats to be given as prizes to the three best boys.

These were purchased from a hatter in Bishopsgate-street named Greenaway for 24s. until 1811 when the hatter informed the Governors that a duty of 1s. each had been imposed, and the cost raised to 27s.; the duty was again raised to 2s. each, and in 1813 to 2s. 6d.

The duty was afterwards repealed, but I do not know the dates as the minutes of the Governors' meetings state in future the money would be used to purchase Bibles as they considered the form of gifts unsuitable for poor boys.

THE TYPIST AND THE "BOMB."

A typist in one of our city offices, (says the "Glasgow News") was surprised to notice the other members of the staff continually casting uneasy glances in her direction. Unable to bear it any longer she boldly asked if her hair was coming down or what. "No," said one of the clerks, "but there's a brown paper-parcel ticking on the boss's table that wasn't there till you came back from lunch. If it's a clock it's all right; but if it's a bomb——." Then the mystery was explained. Her employer had asked the typist to call at a watchmaker's for a small clock which had been undergoing repair. The staff resumed its accustomed equanimity and the typist laughed.

HUSBAND'S TIME ERROR.

This is the saddest story of the recent holiday week (says the "Manchester Guardian"). A Blackpool visitor went on a day-trip to Douglas. There he met some intimate friends, who wished him to stop the night. But the question was how was he to explain to the wife at Blackpool. "Nothing easier," said an experienced husband. "Wire her that you have missed the boat, and that you will return to-morrow." The wire was sent. Next day the visitor returned to Blackpool full of the futile rush he had made for the missed boat. His wife listened quietly, and then said "Next time you miss a boat don't wire to me that you've missed it half an hour before the boat was due to start back."

APOSTLES AND PARLIAMENT.

The Old Obadiah: "No, Sir, I'm for being free from the State. Our Acts o' Parliament are too far removed whiles from being the Acts o' the Apostles. I never met the man yet that could make the Bible and the Budget clink."—"Glasgow News."

A "SEVEN SISTERS" BET.

A humorists who saw "The Seven Sisters" at the Savoy Theatre (says the "Daily Sketch") made a bet of a fiver that he would find a family of seven sisters in the Seven Sisters-road and take them to see the play.

SUEZ CANAL COUNCIL.

M. Joanart, lately Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Briand Cabinet, was on May 19 elected president of the Council of Administration of the Suez Canal Company, in succession to Prince d'Arenberg, who was elected honorary president. M. Jonnart's election was unanimous, and he was proposed and seconded by Sir Thomas Sutherland and M. Charles Roux, the British and French vice-presidents of the Council of Administration.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MORE COMMON THAN THEY USED TO BE.

Constipation, indigestion, and liver complaint are more common than they used to be. We do not live the active, open-air lives our forefathers did, our diet is not so plain and wholesome, and our work is a greater strain on the nerves and brain.

All these conditions tend to lower the tone of the system, so that the liver, stomach and bowels often require artificial aid to deal with the body's food and waste, otherwise the system becomes ill-nourished, and the waste left in the bowels turns poisonous. This is the great cause of

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Dinner Pills.

constipation, biliousness, indigestion, liver trouble, headache, nausea, heartburn, pains between the shoulders, distress after eating, flatulence (wind), stomach pains, and of later complications that often end fatally.

If you are subject to any of these symptoms, you should assist nature by keeping to a plain, wholesome diet, getting plenty of open-air exercise, and cultivating regular habits. Failing that, Doan's Dinner Pills will be found of the highest value in correcting digestive troubles and relieving constipated bowels. This remedy may be used with every assurance, even by the delicate, for the pills are purely vegetable, they contain no harmful mineral ingredients such as mercury, a violent purgative agent used in many laxatives, which causes a great deal of mischief before it reaches the intestines and leaves the bowels in an exhausted state. Doan's Dinner Pills cause no pain or discomfort, yet their action is quick and thorough; a dose taken on retiring assures relief in the morning. Doan's Dinner Pills have a strengthening and tonic action on the muscular walls of the bowels and therefore help them to recover their power to act naturally.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

Eyesight Specialist,

WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O. Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc., etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat — Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, England.

DALES GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN

MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER.
DUNSTABLE, ENGLAND.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British MEAD

Coventry Flyers

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

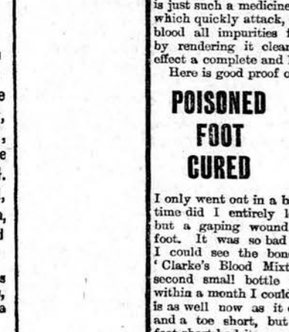
For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249 Hornby Road, Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICH. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

THE WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs
Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A. B. C. (5th Edition)

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:

MESSRS. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

THE ADVANTAGES OF

No. 1 Shaving Cream.

It makes Shaving a pleasure. It leaves the skin Soft and Smooth. It is sold in Bowls of Artistic Doulton ware, which can be used as Ash Trays when empty. Rs. 1-4 and 1-14, from Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Proprietors

OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN, LONDON.

India's Call for Engineers

Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Ta-ta Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce, and is daily being applied to new industries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous.

What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wisest plan is to gain technical education from the celebrated Electrical Engineer Institute of Correspondence Instruction.

Their courses cover all branches and equip you fully, making you competent to fill the most important and best paid position, thereby greatly increasing your earning capacity.

This Institute will bring success to you, the same way as it has brought success to thousands of others throughout the world. Write to-day and secure full particulars. Remember that this Institute supplies a thorough training at reasonable fees.

India wants good men—wants you—why not then acquire the knowledge which will assure you good position, pay and prospects.

We train you in the following:

Electrical Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Electricians' Course	Building Construction
Electric Light and Power	Sanitary Engineering
Short Electrical Course	Design of Bridges, Roofs etc.
Telegraphy (advanced)	Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design

Local Agents:—S. N. PARANJAPE, Bharucha Buildings, (N) Princess Street, Bombay. W. McPHERSON, 13 (N) Crooked Lane (Off Waterloo Street), Calcutta.

Electrical Engineer, Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and use the name.

Manufacturers:—

WHITAKER & CO.,

LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for pleasing Invalid dishes are contained in the Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use It." A copy will be sent post free on application to—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER.

Branch Offices—
New York (U.S.A.), 90 William St. Sydney (N.S.W.), 117 Pitt St.
Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 24, St. Gabriel St., MONTREAL, and Branches throughout Canada.

1691

THE

NEWEST IDEAS

IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

OPTION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

There's Strength

for YOU in HORLICK'S.

Take Horlick's frequently.

It maintains the strength—tones the System—keeping it braced up, thus withstanding disease. It is most pleasant to the taste. Ideal for Infants and Invalids.

Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY:

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

New Bread

can be eaten directly it comes from the oven fragrant and delicious, if it is raised with "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" bread, a few minutes old, is just as digestible as ordinary bread a day old—but it's far nicer and far better.

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder

is used one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

Stephens'

Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR

INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST OF YESTERDAY must concede place of honour to THE BEST OF TO-DAY.

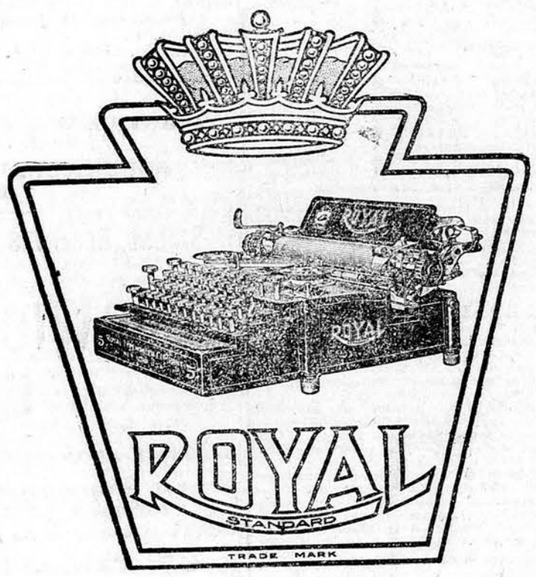
THE ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

There is no stronger argument in favour of the ROYAL, than the following list of "PROMINENT ROYALISTS" a list including the largest and most experienced users of typewriters throughout the United Kingdom, and their judgment cannot be questioned. Their endorsement of the ROYAL is all the proof you need that it has no superior on the market. If the ROYAL will fill their requirements, it will fill yours.

In the United States, the Post Office Department use over 2,000 ROYALS, other departments use over 1,900.

The Austrian Government have recently ordered over 200 ROYALS.

The old proverb says that "A man is known by the company he keeps" all that we ask is that you will judge of the merits of the ROYAL by its users.



SOME PROMINENT ROYALISTS.

H. M. Government.
British South Africa Co.
Various Territorial Associations.
Harrods' Stores, Ltd.
A. W. Gamage, Ltd.
Benetfink & Co., Ltd.
Port of London Authority.
Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.
Norwich Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
P. & O. Steamship Co.
Lamson Paragon Supply Co.
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.
London & South-Western Ry. Co.
London & North-Western Ry. Co.
Great Western Ry. Co.
South Eastern Ry. Co.
Central London Ry. Co.
North-Eastern Ry. Co.
Oatine Co., Ltd.
Spratt's Patent.
Pearl Life Insurance.
Civil Service Stores.
General Electric Co.
Kent Education Committee.
Essex Education Committee.
London County Council (Various Depts.).
Argyll Motor Co., Ltd.
Brazil Railway Co.
Para Construction Co.
W. H. Smith & Son.
Pawson & Leafs, Ltd.
Bolus & Co.
Mexico Tramways Co.
Slazenger & Co.
Ocean Accident Assurance.
Baring Bros. & Co.
Atlantic Transport Co.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Farrow's Bank.
Joseph Watson & Co.
Spicer Bros.
Central News Agency.
Reuter's Telegraph Agency.
Stubbs, Ltd.
Provincial Motor Cab Co.
Fullers, Ltd.
Rosing Bros.
G. B. Kent & Sons.
Brown, Shipley & Co.
Jeremiah Lyon & Co.
Kenrick & Jefferson.
Wholesale Traders' Association.
Electric Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd.
Humphreys & Dawes, Ltd.
Joseph Lyons & Co., Ltd.
Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.
Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.
Wood Milne Rubber Co.
Credit Lyonnais.
Great Central Railway Company.
Manchester Corporation.
Societe Commerciale.
Pickering and Berthoud.
Hans Renold, Ltd.
Broughton Copper Co.
British Cotton Growers Association.
Lancashire and Cheshire Insurance Co.
The Radium Company.
Manchester Athenæum,
Gaiety Theatre.
Eckstein, Heap & Co.
Bayley, Clanahan & Co.
Etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½. 2/9. 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,

131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street London, E. C.